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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The struggle for Verdun still continues the center of interest, and is being characterized by varying fortune for both sides. The German attempt to envelop the fortress by a movement through Bethincourt from the northwest has been checked. The French have repulsed heavy infantry assaults on Bethincourt itself, and have driven back the Germans through the Corbeaux wood. The attack, however, is being pressed with vigor at several points and northeast of the fortress the Germans have, for the second time, captured the redoubt of Harcourt.

The news from Petrograd continues to record a steady progress of the Russian advance in Armenia and in Persia, accompanied by a series of successful attacks on the coast towns of northern Anatolia by the Black sea fleet. Considerable activity is reported both by Berlin and Petrograd on the Russian western front, but generally speaking the news from the other theaters is unimportant.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Thursday.—The official statement issued yesterday says:

Western theater: At 10 o'clock in the evening the French delivered a counter-attack against the position east of the farm of Maisons de Champagne, which we had recaptured. On the right wing hand grenade fighting continues. Otherwise the attack was completely repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse, in order to improve the connections with the new German line on the right bank of the Meuse, which runs on the southern slopes of the Cote de Talou and of the Cote du Poivre and on the Douaumont positions, we stormed French positions on both sides of Forges brook, below Bethincourt, over a width of six kilometers and a depth of more than three kilometers.

The villages of Forges and Regneville, as well as the heights of Raben and the Cumieres woods, are in our possession. Counter-attacks by the French against the southern boundaries of these woods were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

A great number of the occupants in the captured positions perished. Fifty-eight officers and 327 men were taken prisoners. Furthermore, 10 cannon and much other war material were captured. In the Woivre district the French were driven out of the last houses in Fresnois. The number of prisoners taken there was increased to 11 officers and more than 700 men. A few machine-guns were captured.

Our aeroplane squadron dropped bombs on the villages to the west of Verdun, which are occupied by the French.

Eastern theater: Russian local attacks were repulsed at several points on this front. The stretch of railway between Ljachevitchi, southeast of Branowitschi and Lunin, where great railway traffic was observed, was attacked by our aviators with good results.

Balkan theater: There is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Thursday.—The following official statement has been issued by the Turkish war-office:

Activities of Allied war vessels against the coasts and straits of the Dardanelles, assisted by aeroplanes, were rendered ineffective by our artillery. Two Allied cruisers were hit. The activity of our airmen prevented an enemy reconnaissance at the Dardanelles.

Trak front.—All efforts of the British forces to approach our positions in the sector of Felahie failed. Near Kut-el-Amara no change has occurred.

Caucasian front.—The fighting of the last few days has decreased in violence. There is calm on both sides.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday.—The British official statement on the campaign in the west issued last night reads:

Tuesday night the Germans sprung a

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REPLY MADE TO NAVAL CHARGES IN GREAT BRITAIN

First Lord of Admiralty Sets Up Brilliant Defense of Present Board — Errors of Previous Administration Pointed Out

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England, Thursday

—To the surprise of the few members who were present in the House of Commons yesterday, Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the Admiralty, rose to reply to Colonel Churchill's speech of the previous day which it was thought to be the government intention to leave unanswered. As he spoke the members crowded into the House to hear a speech characterized by delicate sarcasm and railery of which the first lord of the Admiralty is master, a speech also constituting a brilliant defense of the present board.

He described Colonel Churchill's speech as very unfortunate both in form and substance, declared that it had been prepared before his speech and therefore took no notice of his denial that there had been any breach of continuity between the policies of the past and the present boards. There had been no slackness in the pressing of the construction of ships for naval purposes. It was true he had omitted to state that the board were now sitting down under the difficulty of obtaining labor due to the enlistment of skilled mechanics, a certain amount of bad time-keeping and inadequate application of the policy of dilution. It was Colonel Churchill himself presumably and those with whom he worked who permitted skilled mechanics to go to the front, but he declared under Lloyd-George's guidance this difficulty was being overcome.

Here the first lord made the most telling point of the debate. He did not know, he said, by whom or whence Colonel Churchill had been inspired in yesterday's speech, but taking his crucial instance of the energy of the past and the slackness of the present board in energy, speed and push with which the former had created monitors and the slackness the latter had shown in completing dreadnoughts, Mr. Balfour said the main cause why dreadnought ships had not been completed as soon as had been hoped and expected was that Colonel Churchill and his board in order to make monitors used guns and gun mountings designed for capital ships. What was the use of bringing forward a comparison of these two rates of building when the rapid rate for which he took credit was obtained at a cost of ships for whose delay he blamed them? Continuing, Mr. Balfour said he did

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GERMAN FLEET REPORTED SEEN OFF DUTCH COAST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Thursday

—Telegrams from Ymuiden state that 50 large German warships, accompanied by a large fleet of armed trawlers, painted gray, two big Zeppelins, and numerous submarines were sighted off Terschelling on Monday afternoon traveling west.

Five large cruisers of unknown nationality passed Ymuiden Monday morning. The German fleet later returned to its base. The vessels with several funnels had one nearest the stern painted yellow or covered with yellow cloth, the others being painted gray.

REBELS ATTACK FORTS IN CHINA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

HONGKONG, China.—Rebels are reported to have unsuccessfully attacked What Poa forts on Pearl river below Canton, and the cruiser Chiao Hao on Tuesday.

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(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph copyrighted by Central News)

The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M. P., first lord of the British Admiralty

BOSTON COUNCIL CONFRONTED BY STREET PROBLEM

Cut in Salary Increases and Reduced Payroll Said to Be Alternative if Fifty-Cent Taxation Increase Is Rejected

The Boston city council is to be confronted this year in all probability with the dilemma of deciding whether to accept the bill for a 50-cent increase per \$1000 of the valuation for the improvement of the streets or cut down all increases in city salaries and even go so far as to try to pare down the size of the payroll.

The city has gone to the Legislature and asks in House bill 1413 the right to levy 50 cents additional tax on every \$1000 of valuation. This additional tax would raise \$765,000 for the first year and as the valuation increases yearly it would mean an average of \$825,000 for the five years, or a total of \$4,125,000. According to the consulting engineer of the finance commission, Guy C. Emerson, and the members of the commission themselves who have been studying the question, Boston does not need that amount of money for its streets. The finance commission and its engineer have both repeatedly declared that the city should expend \$400,000 in addition to what it now expends upon its streets

(Continued on page twelve, column one)

RESUMED DEBATE ON THE SWISS COLONELS AFFAIR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland.—In the resumed debate on the neutrality question and the use of full powers by civil authority, Monsieur de Coppet, president of the National Council, declared that Romanic Switzerland was wrong in distrusting the army which safeguarded Swiss neutrality.

Recounting the history of the affair of the two colonels he said the general had taken measures in December which the general council for military affairs had found satisfactory. The council, however, thinking the matter ought to be kept secret, decided that the simplest settlement was to withdraw the two colonels from the headquarters staff. Today it was recognized that a settlement in court would have been better, not to relieve the council of responsibility but to inform the country of the facts. The affair, he thought, had been useful since it permitted the tribunal and the federal council to affirm neutrality an institute reforms which would clearly define civil and military powers

THROUGH WITH SHIP ISSUE SAYS SENATOR GORE

Oklahoma Leader Announces That Armed Merchantmen Controversy Is at an End as Far as He Is Concerned

"The recent controversy growing out of the armed merchantmen question is ended so far as I am concerned. I have no disposition to reopen it," said Senator Thomas P. Gore this morning, when seen shortly after his arrival in Boston, to address the Chamber of Commerce luncheon at the American House this noon on the subject of a non-partisan tariff commission.

The senator evinced a strong desire to learn what the average working man thought of the question and as to whether or not there was, among the great mass of voters, a violent dislike to the warning Americans to keep off armed merchantmen. Recurring to the Senate controversy in which his resolution was the point at issue, he said:

"The Senate voted to table my resolution, and I am content with that disposition of it. The real issue, as I think was clear, was that there should be no abbreviation of, nor interference with, the right vested solely in Congress to declare war. My concern, and the concern of others, was that nothing should be done to impair the absolute control of this issue of peace or war by Congress. That seems to me to be the point in the message brought from the President by Senator Stone.

While this message was being presented to Congress by Senator Stone, Senator Gore had to take leave to catch the train for Boston. He read parts of the statement in which the President was quoted as saying it was his supreme wish to avoid involving the country in war and he had heard Senator Stone deliver part of it.

"Congress wants peace," continued the senator from Oklahoma. "An overwhelming sentiment for peace has been revealed—not for peace at any price, of course, but against going to war over any so doubtful a right as this of neutral citizens traveling on armed merchantmen, a right which the highest authorities admit to be a doubtful right.

"This statement by Senator Stone seems to me to put at rest the controversy over the chief idea involved, that of infringement by one branch of the government on the duties of another. While matters are the subject of diplomatic negotiations, Congress should not trespass within the field of the duties which the constitution imposes upon the President. I should be as unwilling for Congress to usurp the duties, or jeopardize the success of diplomatic negotiations as for any other department to usurp the prerogatives or duties of Congress. Any such usurpation, or infringement, whether overt, incidental or accidental, would seem to me greatly regrettable and strongly to be opposed."

When asked about the "revelations" of an alleged lobby in favor of German interests, Senator Gore said that that whole matter was coming to be rather smiled about all over Washington.

Tariff Commission Discussed

Many members of the Chamber of Commerce, with their friends, were present at the luncheon to Senator Gore at the American house this afternoon. He discussed the proposed permanent non-partisan tariff commission.

In introducing his subject the senator spoke of the desirability of maintaining peace and said that while there might be difference of opinion regarding the position of United States citizens traveling on vessels of belligerent countries, and while there might be further differences on preparedness issue, there could be no disagreement that the country would not arm for conquest.

He said overseas trade is the stabilizer of conditions at home and that it was desirable to extend it to include every country in the world.

GOVERNMENT OF ITALY IS UPHELD BY THE CHAMBER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The crisis which suddenly arose in the Chamber of Deputies has now been settled. The refusal of the government to increase the allowance to soldiers' families led to a motion by official Socialists in favor of increasing them.

Following the withdrawal of the motion, Signor Salandra said if the Chamber continued this system they would be compelled to ask members to consider the situation and to take requisite measures, this being a hint of a possible cabinet resignation or a resolution of Parliament. Owing to the absence of a quorum the sitting was adjourned.

The following day Signor Salandra explained his remark was not intended to offend the Chamber and following speeches by the Radical leader, the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the cabinet by a large majority, only 25 members, including Signor Giolitti's son-in-law and official Socialists voting against the government.

FUNSTON REPORT TELLS OF MEXICAN BANDITS' ATTACK

War Department Is Notified of Battle in Border Town of Columbus, N. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An official report from General Funston this afternoon to the war department confirmed reports from Columbus, N. M., of an attack on that town by Mexican bandits.

The report was the first official announcement made by the new secretary of war, Newton D. Baker, and was as follows:

"Col. W. J. Slocum, thirteenth cavalry, Columbus, N. M., reports attacked at 4:30 a. m. by a force of Mexicans from across the border.

"Attack repulsed at time as reported. Mexicans were then retreating toward border to the southeast. He has sent mounted troops in pursuit. Several buildings burned in town of Columbus. So far as known at time of reporting, the loss: are three men killed and four wounded.

"The number of civilians killed in the town is not known. A number of fallen Mexican soldiers are lying around the town and camp. All firing has ceased."

"FUNSTON."

ARMOR PLATE BILL COMES UP IN THE SENATE

Filibuster Threat Brings to Terms Two Sponsors, Who Object to Delay Because of Absence of Lodge and Penrose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate today voted to take up the Tillman bill to establish a government armor plate factory, and as a courtesy to Senators Lodge and Penrose, members of the naval affairs committee, who are absent from the city, agreed unanimously to defer commencement of the final vote on the bill and all amendments until Tuesday, March 21, at 4 p. m. Senator Lodge has gone to Massachusetts for a fortnight. Both he and Senator Penrose are vigorously opposed to the measure.

Sensors Tillman and Swanson, sponsors of the measure, proceeded to ignore the request of Senators Gallinger and Weeks that the matter should not be disposed of in the absence of Senator Lodge and indicated their intention to go right ahead with it. They came to terms quickly, however, when Senator Gallinger threatened a filibuster.

"We cannot delay the business of the Senate while a senator goes off on political errands," said Senator Swanson. "The senator from Massachusetts is not on a political errand," returned Senator Gallinger. "He is on other important business. It has been the custom of the Senate as long as I have been here to extend this courtesy, and I think it ought not to be withheld now."

"Telegraph Senator Lodge to come back here right away, then," interposed Senator Tillman.

"No," said Senator Gallinger, "I would not telegraph the Senator from South Carolina or any other senator to come back until he was ready to return. The senator's business will keep him away. I think, nine or 10 days."

"Well, we cannot delay the business of the Senate nine or 10 days," said Senator Swanson.

"Then we will have to detain the Senator that long," returned Senator Gallinger, intimating a filibuster.

Sensor Weeks requested that the matter be deferred until the return of Senator Lodge, and Senator Oliver made the same request on behalf of Senator Penrose. "This proceeding is unusual and unfair," said Senator Weeks. "I think this consideration should be shown my colleague, who has prepared to discuss the subject when it comes up. This is the first time, I think, he has been absent from the Senate this winter."

When the vote, 55 to 10, was announced Senator Gallinger said to Senator Tillman that if an agreement was proposed to vote on the bill a week from next Wednesday he would raise no objection. Agreement finally was reached for Tuesday. The 10 senators voting "No" on the motion to take up the bill, were Senators Brandegee, Catron, Dillingham, Dupont, Gallinger, Nelson, Oliver, Smith of Michigan, Sutherland and Weeks, all Republicans.

In making the unanimous consent request Senator Tillman said it was out of courtesy to Senators Lodge and Oliver with whom he had been pleasantly associated for over 20 years.

The expected controversy between the Tillman bill and the Ferris waterpower bill did not materialize. Senator Myers, chairman of the public lands committee, voted "Aye," apparently a result of an understanding that the Ferris bill shall come up next.

MORE BRITISH GROUPS CALLED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Thursday.—It is stated that the married men included in groups 33 to 41, ages 27 to 35, will be called up for service on April 17.

EMBASSY OF BRITAIN GIVES BLOCKADE FACTS

Reply to German Contention of Reprisal Cites Mine-Sowing in the North Sea and Illegal Attacks on Immune Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This bureau is authorized by the British embassy to publish the following statement:

"According to the German statement German submarine warfare was enforced on Feb. 18, 1915, as an act of reprisal against illegal acts of Great Britain.

"The Admiral Ganteaume, with 2000 unarmed refugees on board, mostly women and children, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on Oct. 26, 1914. Two British merchant vessels were torpedoed without notice on Jan. 30, and the British hospital ship Asturias fired at with a torpedo on Feb. 1.

"The illegal acts complained of are apparently the non-acceptance of the London convention of 1909, the enlarged list of contrabands, the warning to merchants as to mines in the North sea and the capture of the Wilhelmina with foodstuffs on Feb. 9.

"The Declaration of London of 1909 was never ratified by the British government and was never binding on them. One of the reasons of the non-ratification of the convention was the claim of the German government as to the right to treat foodstuffs as contraband. The enlargements of list of contraband is an acknowledged belligerent right; the warning to merchant vessels in November was due to the fact that the Germans had sown mines in the high seas, resulting in the destruction of many innocent merchant ships, foreign as well as British.

"The Wilhelmina with a cargo of foodstuffs for Hamburg was only stopped after the German cruisers had destroyed the Dutch vessel Maria (September, 1914) and the Frye (January, 1915), which were conveying grain from California to Ireland.

"March 9, 1916."

"British Embassy, Washington. Referring to the Von Tirpitz interview which was published Dec. 26, 1914, the German minister of marine was quoted in that article, which was the first mention of any submarine blockade, as saying:

"America has not raised her voice in protest, and has taken little or no action against England's closing the North sea to neutral shipping."

At the time this reference to British policy in the North sea was explained in London as follows:

"When the admiral spoke of closing the North sea for neutral shipping by Great Britain, a more correct description of Great Britain's actions would have been the freeing of neutral shipping proceeding from America to Scandinavian countries from the perils of the North sea caused by German mines, certain routes in and around the North sea being carefully kept open for the benefit of neutral commerce by British mine sweepers and fleet."

In the course of a few days, either from the White House or the state department, a full and complete statement of the United States' position in the submarine controversy will be given out for publication.

In the statements reasons will be set forth why the government wanted Congress to take action on the Gore and McLeome resolutions. The statement will not differ materially from the policy of the government that has been explained at intervals in these columns. While no high official of the administration can consent to be quoted in the matter, the fact is known that the direct appeal to the American people over the appeal of the state department published yesterday has had anything but a favorable effect.

The action of the German government (Continued on page twelve, column three)

REGULATIONS AS TO ARMED SHIPS ARE CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new statement of the position of Germany in which the American people are promised a strict compliance with international law, provided Great Britain will do likewise, has set about a man a wave of rumors, one of which is that Secretary Lansing is planning to keep Americans off armed ships by indirect methods. The fact is that the practice of the department, which has been shown in the cases of two armed ships that arrived at New York, will be continued in the future.

Each case will be treated individually and on its merits. If a ship arrives armed, the commander will be examined and assurances will be required that the armament is to be used only for defense. The ship will be allowed to remain as a merchantman and the commander will take his vessel out under a pledge not to use his arms except in defense.

If a ship is found to be armed offensively, she will be classed as a ship of war and permitted to remain only 24 hours. The department takes the position that it is fair to presume if a ship carries a cargo and passengers she is clearly a merchantman, not a warship.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

FLEETS HELP IN THE RESCUE OF SERBS IN ALBANIA

Tribute Paid to M. Briand for Share in Plan for Safe Transportation of Serbian Armies

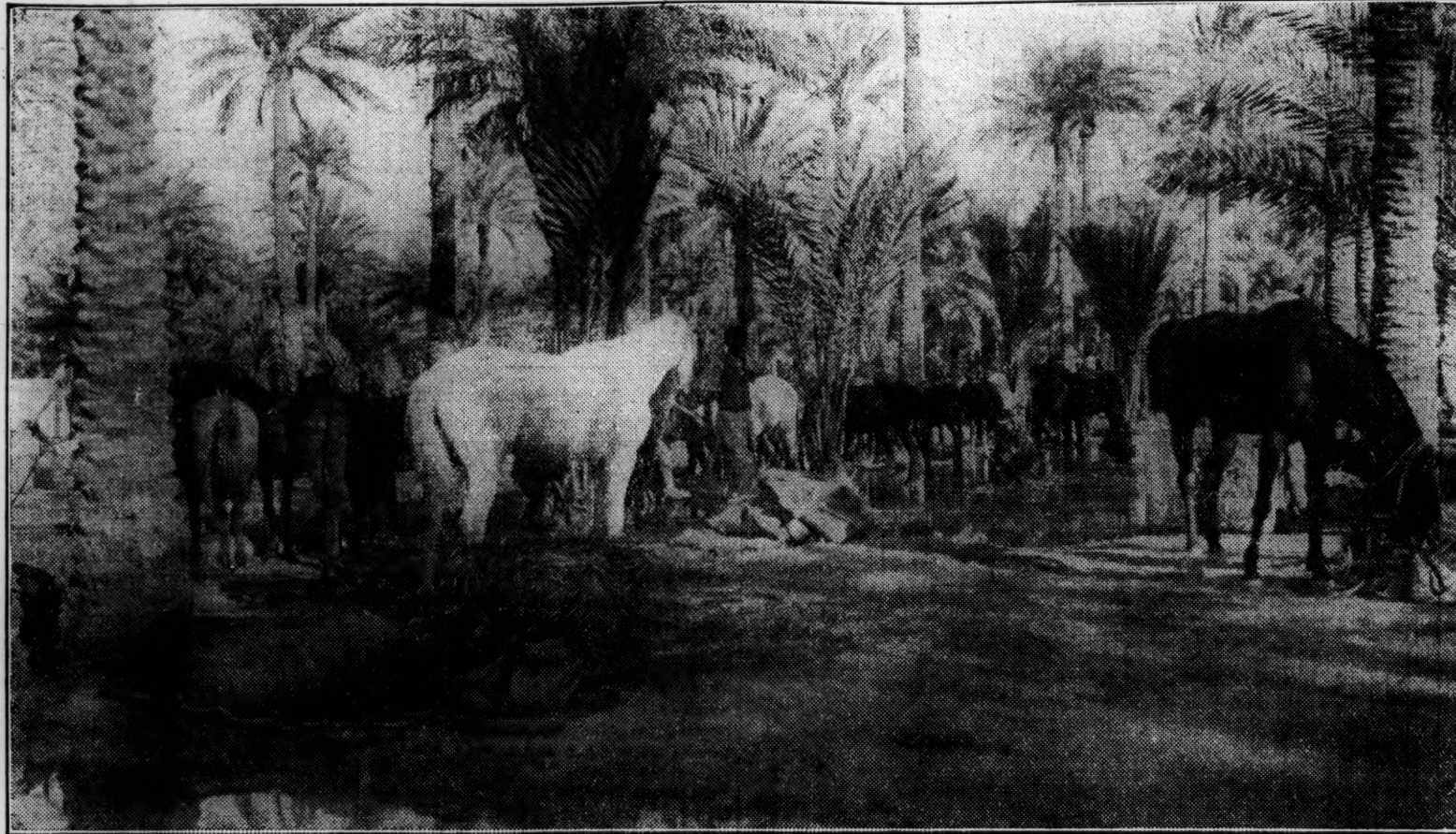
(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—The Matin gives an interesting account of the manner in which French energy and enterprise aided by the British and Italian fleets effected the rescue of the Serbian armies in Albania.

At the time when the Serbian armies took refuge in the mountains of Albania, says the paper, it was generally believed that the greater portion of them were irretrievably lost. But France owed it to history to hope against hope. When the history of the last few weeks comes to be told, the great part which M. Briand has played, will be seen, supported by the evidence of documents and texts. It is owing to his powers of persuasion which he used with our allies, that the safety of the Serbian army is due. The problem was an extraordinarily difficult one. Not only had the Serbian troops to be got to some place where they would be safe from attack, but they also had to be fed before they could be removed. It was in the first days of December that the Serbian staff arrived at Scutari. On Dec. 4, the Crown Prince and the cabinet ministers were at Podgoritz on Montenegrin territory. On Dec. 10, it became known that about 125,000 men, accompanied by King Peter, were making their way towards Scutari. It was then that the re-embarking was decided upon. The situation was complicated by the fact that the Bulgarians were advancing towards the south by way of Monastir and El-Bassan and that the Austrians had invaded Montenegro. And in addition to the army, there was the civilian population, nearly 300,000 persons, to be provided with food.

The enemy submarines, torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers infested the Adriatic. The Austrian base at Cattaro made their activity not only possible, but easy. Most of our transports and those of our allies were employed in taking men and war material to Salonica. It must also be remembered that the Albanian coast offered nothing but open roadsteads, both at Saint-Jean-de-Medua and at Durazzo; that there were no roads leading into the interior, but only mule tracks, and that everything had to be improvised on the spot. The first convoy of provisions, amounting to 700 tons, was landed at Durazzo on Dec. 12. On Dec. 17, 600 tons more reached Saint-Jean-de-Medua, but difficult weather conditions had now to be contended with. On Dec. 18, it was impossible to land anything in Durazzo; on the 21st no boat could start from Brindisi. Several transports were sunk, and three enemy submarines were known to be continually watching the coast. But nothing would turn M. Briand from his purpose. He sent to Brindisi 17,000 tons of flour and ordered 24 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats to support the action of the Italian navy in the Adriatic. An international commission sitting in Rome organized the distribution of the food supplies. In a month's time the three groups of the Serbian army had been saved from famine; the Scutari group, that at El-Bassan, comprising more especially the young recruits of 18 to 20, and the group in the south of Serbia, the most distant and the most difficult to reach.

The next problem to be solved was that of the evacuation. It was impossible to leave the Serbian army, after the terrible ordeal which it had just faced in Albania. The Bulgarian advance in the south and the advance of Austrian troops through Montenegro made its situation one of constant danger. Neither could the victualing process which was immobilizing some of the units of the French navy be continued for any length of time. Where were the Serbs to be sent? Various solutions were considered. Salonica, Corsica and Tunisia were proposed. A first contingent of 6000 soldiers, most in need of recuperation, were sent to Bizerta. Finally Corfu, near the Albanian coast, was selected. It had the advantage of being near enough to enable the Serbs, after they had been reorganized and equipped, to be shipped back to the peninsula without delay. It was on Dec. 18 that the council of French ministers proposed to embark the Serbian army at Saint-Jean-de-Medua. Admiral Lacaze, minister of marine, telegraphed instructions to that effect to the French naval attaché in Rome, so that the Italian government might be informed. By Jan. 8 the embarkation had been completely organized. It was to take place simultaneously at Saint-Jean and at Durazzo. It was not merely a case of removing the troops, but there were also the horses, cattle and material. It was estimated that 4000 officers, 88,000 men, 16,000 horses, 6000 cattle had to be embarked from Saint-Jean-de-Medua, and from Durazzo 2300 officers, 37,000 men, 10,500 horses and 970 cattle.

During the night of Jan. 11-12, a battalion of Chasseurs Alpins disembarked at Corfu to prepare for the reception of the Serb troops. They arrived at 4 o'clock in the morning. At 5, the head of the German espionage system and his agents had been arrested. Preparations went on until Jan. 15, when the first batch consisting of 200 men arrived in Corfu. From that time onwards the evacuation of the Albanian coast continued at the rate of from 2000 to 3000 men per day, then the number rose to



(Copyright by Universal Photo Exchange)

A British cavalry camp among the palms in Mesopotamia

MESOPOTAMIA ONLY PART OF BIG SCHEME

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—In a recent communiqué issued at Delhi the Indian government declared that the position at Kut-el-Amara, where General Townshend was holding out waiting for the relieving force coming up the Tigris valley, was not going to be abandoned. The definite statement was made that it was intended to hold the place as a point of strategic importance, and therefore the force advancing up the valley whose progress had been delayed by the rising of the river, was both in the nature of a reinforcement and a relief.

It is recognized in Austro-German circles that Salonica is an effective outpost in the defense of Egypt, and that it is desirable to defend that country by fighting as far away from the canal as possible, first because fighting on the canal would be as effective from the German point of view as the actual capture, interfering as it would with the passage of vessels; and secondly, because communication with Egypt along the Mediterranean might be interfered with from the Turkish coasts if the circle of British and allied operations were to be narrowed. In a similar way, and perhaps in a more obvious fashion, the holding of Kut extends the British defenses against aggression in a southerly direction, far towards the east, and prevents a through passage by a force bound from Constantinople to India, while at the same time, the sea communications to the Indian ports are preserved intact.

SPEECH FROM THRONE AT RIKSDAG OPENING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The following is a translation of the more important passages of the King's speech at the opening of the Riksdag, of which a summary was cable to The Christian Science Monitor:

It has so far been possible to maintain the neutrality. His Majesty said, that I decided to observe from the very outbreak of the war. It is my earnest hope that this will be the case in the future. In order to guard the country's neutrality and her right to determine things for herself, the increased armaments by land and by sea must be continued.

Not only in the form of personal sacrifices that have been required for the sake of military service, but in many other ways, and more and more severely, has our people suffered from the effects of the war during the past year. The belligerent states have even more frequently set aside the rules of international law, drawn up in order to protect the rights of neutral states and their citizens, and to set a limit on the violence of war and its destructive intrusion on peaceable intercourse.

Being conscious of my duty to keep intact the heritage of international law, created through the efforts of centuries, and in the establishment of which Sweden has taken an active and glorious part, I have, through certain measures, taken partly after conferring with the other Scandinavian governments, been working for the maintenance and observance of the international law so far recognized.

The difficulties inflicted on the financial life of our people through the conduct of the belligerent powers are considerable. Although my care for the freedom of our legitimate foreign commerce has, in some cases, led to the removal of obstacles placed in its way, the importation of goods required for the subsistence of our people or for the progress of agriculture and industry, has been encumbered. More than once I have been compelled to interfere, when attempts have been made to place our industrial life under foreign and self-assumed control.

In a time of crisis, full of dangers, like the present, the safety of the coun-

try calls for the immediate fulfillment of the task of strengthening the defense. I shall submit to you a proposition for a new law in expropriation, a proposition for the constitution of a royal register for cities, for a law for altered prescriptions with regard to the enforcement of penal servitude and imprisonment.

During the present conditions I have judged it appropriate to cause an investigation to be made with regard to increased possibilities of legal prosecution against those entering into relations with foreign states, injurious to our country, or dishonestly profiting from the bad times.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST AIR RAIDS IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) BIRMINGHAM, England—At a meeting of representatives of the public authorities of the Midlands, called to consider the adoption of further protective measures against air raids, the lord mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, deprecated anything in the nature of recrimination, and whilst expressing his opinion of the inadequacy of the arrangements made to warn local authorities of the approach of aircraft, said that he considered it would be better to devise means of preventing a recurrence of the events than to apportion the blame. He then moved a resolution as a basis for discussion: "That the meeting, whilst welcoming the new order from the home office insuring uniformity of lighting restrictions throughout the midland area, records its conviction that no arrangement for the defense of the area will be adequate which does not provide an organized system for giving early warning of the presence of hostile aircraft in the country and information as to the subsequent movements inland."

During the discussion that followed the passing of the resolution, a telegram was received from the under secretary for the home department, stating that the improvement of the organization for giving information of the movements of hostile aircraft to the police, factories, etc., was being pressed forward by the field marshal commanding-in-chief home forces in cooperation with the postoffice, and that pending final arrangements, chief officers of police in the coast counties and the midlands would receive confidential notification of the arrival of hostile aircraft, and the police in areas likely to be affected would receive information of subsequent movements of the aircraft. These measures, the telegram stated, did not remove the necessity of the police acquiring information from surrounding towns and villages on their own behalf, and in view of the fact that the aircraft were liable to change their course at any time, it was most important that care should be exercised to avoid giving public warning or taking other action which would interfere with factories without practical certainty of the approach of hostile aircraft to the vicinity.

The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that the telegram did not cover the points referred to in their previous resolution.

COMMERCE OF ITALY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) ROME, Italy—L'Agence Economique et Financière, edited by Yves Guyot in conjunction with Robert Bollon, has instituted an Italian supplement for the purpose of giving wider publicity to the commercial and industrial progress of Italy, with a view to directing the attention of manufacturers and financiers to the question of preparing for a closer economic relationship after the war. M. Guyot has availed himself of the help of the chief economists of Italy and France, the aim of the supplement being to bring out the mutual advantages of exchanges in all branches of commerce, and to prevent misunderstandings occasioned by ignorance of facts.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT IN FRANCE OUTLINED

Chamber's Confidence in Government Shown—Taxation of War Profits Plan Discussed

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—The first act of both Senate and Chamber of Deputies, after a week's adjournment, was the reading by M. Antonin Dubost and M. Deschanel, respectively, of the telegrams of condolence sent by the French Parliament to the Canadian Senate and Commons on the destruction of part of the Canadian Parliament house. In the Senate the reply received by M. Antonin Dubost from the president of the Canadian Senate was also read and greeted with cheers.

The chamber has once more proved its confidence in the present government by negating the Socialist proposal for a kind of commission, having very extensive powers of control both in the army zone and in the interior of the country. The proposal, which had the support of M. Renaudel and M. Clémenceau, was the outcome of the discontent expressed at the alleged lack of governing capacities in the cabinet. A delegation of the parties of the Chamber met to consider the proposal, which also included the calling of a meeting of delegates of the Senate and Chamber in order that a permanent body representing the two Houses should be formed which would secure coordination in their activities. As a result of the deliberations neither one nor the other of the two proposals was accepted.

In the Chamber the discussion of the government bill on the taxation of war profits gave rise to some heckling. M. Ribot, minister of finance, in his speech, incidentally paid a compliment to the French press. He declared that it had been of the greatest service to the country since the war began, and that he was happy to take the opportunity of doing homage to its patriotism and to the spirit of unity which it manifested, as well as to express his thanks for its services to the cause of national defense. A speech which attracted a good deal of attention was delivered by M. Lazare Weiller, an Alsatian, deputy for the Charente, who, while in favor of a tax on war profits did not consider that it should be levied at the present juncture. It was, he said, impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty to what extent individuals had benefited by the war, and the government should be careful not to discourage the magnificent effort which was being made by munition manufacturers in every part of the country. He then drew a striking picture of a France who had devoted her industries to the works of peace, and a Germany who, from the moment when she had realized her unity after 1870, had consecrated her every energy to the preparation for war.

It was with the certainty that war would take place, he said, that the Germans, with a wonderful discipline which it would be futile not to acknowledge, set about organizing all their factories in such a manner that whenever mobilization was ordered they might immediately be transformed into munition arsenals. To take but one example; without a single hitch, the factory which had produced perfumes immediately on the outbreak of war set about manufacturing the gases used by the German armies. The time has come for us to profit by these lessons in perseverance and foresight, said M. Weiller. Too long has Germany been represented to us as starving and worn out. It is time that we should put a stop to this policy of blindness. Why should we wish to represent Germany as weak? We are perfectly able to deal with her in her strength. Reverting to the subject of war profits, the speaker remarked that it was much easier to estimate what the war profits would be in a country like Germany than in France, where such a calculation was rendered difficult by the fact that the munition factories were improvised. Besides, M. Weiller contended, those men who had been able, in these difficult times, honestly to make money should be recompensed instead of being taxed. For who but they, he asked, after the war would be able to prepare for the future prosperity of the country? The greatest confidence should be put in the men who, by their capacities, had made the untiring effort of the war factories possible.

FRENCH AERONAUTICS DIRECTOR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) PARIS, France—Following on the resignation of M. René Besnard of the under-secretaryship of state for military aviation, the government decided that the service should remain directly under the supervision of the minister of war, General Gallieni, and that the latter should appoint a director. General Gallieni has chosen the artillery colonel, H. J. Regnier, the director of the school of military pyrotechnics.

RETURN TO CONCERT OF EUROPE MOOTED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LEEDS, England—In a recent lecture on the concert of Europe, Prof. A. J. Grant, professor of history at the University of Leeds, dwelt upon the revolution that he had traced in the attitude towards the middle ages and the internationalism that constituted one of its chief features. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, he said, it was common to speak with contempt of the middle ages, but during the nineteenth century, as historical inquiry had advanced, especially in medieval studies, in the region of art, of religion, and even of economics, there were many people who said that, after all, there was a great deal that was noble and better in the middle ages than what they had now, and that they were much more a pattern for the modern world than either Greece or Rome.

One feature of the middle ages was that they were before all things, international, of which the almost universal use of Latin was an indication, and there was a real effort to give to Europe, in spite of all its divided relations, a real international organization and character. There was, for example, the medieval church, and never was there in the world's history an institution so completely international as that, for religious orders were composed equally of men of all nations. The universities, too, were far more international than now, and in that connection he noted that during recent years the schools and universities of Prussia had been worked to foster an exclusive spirit of nationalism. Coming to the time of Napoleon, Professor Grant said that after Waterloo, there were two attempts to give to Europe an international organization, the Holy Alliance and the Treaty of Chaumont. The meeting of four great powers to settle the treaty broke up on the question of using the concert to interfere in internal affairs, England rejecting the idea that the concert of Europe should be used for suppressing all domestic reform. Some held at the present time, the professor continued, that the concert of Europe was a mistake and an illusion, and that after this war they must draw closer the bonds which united them in their own colonies and outlying parts of the empire, and, possibly, enter into closer relations with the United States.

This war had altered all political opinions, and it had persuaded him that the federation of the empire was a desirable and possible thing; but, nevertheless, that was a direction in which, taken by itself, he saw little hope, for, in a sense, it was the Prussian idea—upon the better side. However futile the efforts had been to establish a real concert of Europe, he believed they must turn back to that again, after the war. The effort, it was true, had been made so much more difficult by the present war, but there were also ways, he believed, in which it had been made easier. For instance, their alliance with Belgium, France, Italy, and England had been drawn together by the same sort of ideals and political life, and it would be the greatest possible treason to humanity if these alliances, so happily consummated and so tenaciously held, were allowed to drop, and they were to drift back to the old system of independent state relations. History had shown that where nations were independent of one another, then, in the short run or in the long run, they would fight. Just as they were ready to sacrifice everything for the sake of victory, so it might be that they would have to sacrifice some national pride for the achievement of unity and peace.

WOMEN IN MUNITION FACTORIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England—For many months thousands of women in the British Isles have been working in the munition factories, taking the place of men who have joined the colors. To increase even further this employment of women in factories the minister of munitions, Mr. Lloyd George, has issued a book which, while primarily meant for the instruction and guidance of engineer employers and of artisans, will, at the same time, be of immense interest to the general public. The book is full of illustrations showing women and girls operating machines on 18-pdr. shell bodies, and showing general and detailed views of shops in which women are working at fuses and grenades and other types of munition. The book and a preface by Mr. Lloyd George in which he says that it has been prepared by an expert engineer who, at his request, visited workshops in various parts of the country where the dilution of skilled labor is in actual operation. It illustrates, Mr. George says, some of the operations which women, with the loyal cooperation and splendid assistance of the workmen concerned, are performing in engineering shops in many parts of the kingdom.



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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

IRISH PEOPLE TOLD THEIR DUTY IS TO MAINTAIN ARMIES

John Redmond Says Every Tenant Farmer in Ireland Should Fight to Defend Ownership

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
GALWAY, Ireland—John Redmond recently addressed a recruiting meeting for the Province of Connaught, at Galway. Recent events, he said, had made it a necessity for Ireland to make it plain to the whole world that she was ready and willing to fulfill her obligations. There had been an effort to create the impression that because conscription was found by the coalition government to be unsuitable and unnecessary in Ireland, that fact, somehow or other, meant that Ireland was shirking her duty. Such an impression would be a false one, a cruel one, and would be an injury to the future interests of Ireland.

Since the commencement of the war that little island had put a huge Irish army in the field. Up to Jan. 8 last Ireland had sent 86,277 men into the army and into the navy 3466, making a total of 89,743. In that magnificent record Ulster had led the van naturally and properly, because that province held one third of the whole population of Ireland. That record of Ulster was the record of all creeds and classes. There had been slackness in the agricultural districts, and in regard to that he had no hesitation in saying to his fellow-countrymen who were on the soil, and who after 40 years of sacrifice and suffering were made its owners, that they had an interest in winning this battle over Germany greater even than any agriculturists in Scotland, Wales or England.

If Irish farmers wished to hand on their property to their children, they must be prepared to take their share in defending it. He honestly believed that if this war ended in the defeat of the Allies there was imminent danger that every tenant farmer in Ireland would be robbed by the Prussians of his ownership of the soil. It was the duty of every tenant farmer in Ireland to fight tenaciously in defense of his ownership. The position of the tenant farmer who would not fight for the land for his children, and who expected the people of the towns to do the fighting for him, was a contemptible one.

They had today 145,869 men from Ireland with the colors, and if they added to that, as it would be fair to do, the Irishmen who enlisted in Great Britain, as the returns showed, not including Irishmen who enlisted from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, they had at least 300,000 Irishmen with the colors. When the history of the war came to be written, that one fact, coming after centuries of strife between the two countries, would stand out as one of the most significant features of the history of Europe. It was a magnificent achievement which nothing could belittle.

It was not proposed to increase the huge Irish army, but the war was not over, and no one knew how long it would continue. The creation of an army carried with it an obligation to maintain the army, and to maintain it until victory was achieved. To desert their countrymen in the trenches would be a course that would be abhorrent to the Irish people, it would be pitiful, humiliating, and disgraceful, and it would mean untold injury to the whole future of Ireland.

It would mean the end of their hopes, aspirations, and ambitions for the future of their country. It was an unthinkable and impossible thing. He was there to appeal to Ireland to realize her duty and to fulfill it. It had been rightly said by his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, that the exclusion of Ireland from the conscription bill created a new and heavy obligation upon the Irish people to do their duty under the voluntary system. They had been excluded from the conscription law which had been made applicable to Great Britain and they would undoubtedly cover themselves with disgrace if they did not recognize that that fact created a new obligation to give hearty and generous response to the voluntary appeal.

He appealed to them to prove their national fidelity and the political intelligence of the people. The task before them ought not to be difficult. After all, they were a united nation with reference to the war.

Mr. Redmond expressed surprise that out of 10,000 or 11,000 Royal Irish constabulary men in Ireland, only 31 officers and 536 men had enlisted in the army. His opinion was that half the present number of men in that force would be sufficient to perform real police duty in Ireland. He had personal knowledge of the fact that Lord Kitchener was most anxious to obtain a considerable number of recruits from the Royal Irish constabulary, and it was neither justice nor good policy on the part of the government not to encourage those men to enlist and to pay them the difference between their present pay and that which they would receive in the army.

LYONS SAMPLE FAIR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PARIS, France—March 1 was the day of opening of the Lyons sample fair. Pavilions were erected on the quays of the Rhone for a distance of at least two kilometers, and all the most important firms were represented. The Canadian exhibit was a particularly extensive one, since 10 pavilions were built for the Canadian section. The fair is one of great importance to the industries of France and of the allied countries.

REFORM URGED IN PUBLIC SERVICE TESTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—A memorandum has been drawn up by a committee of professors and eminent members of the Royal Society, who are attempting to direct public attention to the need for increasing the general knowledge of physical science. The signatories to the document include Lord Berkeley, Prof. Gilbert Bourne, Sir William Crookes, Sir E. Ray Lankester, Sir Henry Morris, Sir William Osler, Prof. W. H. Perkin, Prof. E. B. Poulton, Sir William Ramsay, Lord Rayleigh, Prof. J. A. Thomson and others.

It is admitted on all sides, states the memorandum, that the nation has received checks since the war began, due directly as well as indirectly, to the lack of knowledge among legislators and administrative officials of what is called "physical science," that is, of the ascertained facts of mechanics, chemistry, physics, geology, geography, etc. Not only are the highest ministers of state ignorant of this subject, it continues, but the same defect runs through almost every public department of the civil service, is universal in the House of Commons, and is shared by the general public, including a large proportion of those engaged in commercial and industrial enterprise. This grave defect in national organization is no new thing, claims the report, and it has constantly been pressed upon public attention for the last 50 years. In the whole history of British governments only one minister, Lord Playfair, was a trained professional man of science.

After quoting instances of the mistakes made by administrators through ignorance of chemistry, the report resumes: It is essential, if such serious blunders are to be avoided, that there should be a proportion of men in the government, who, if not actual experts, yet have a knowledge of physical science that will give them an intelligent respect for it, and an understanding of what it can do, how to make use of it, and to whom to apply when special knowledge is required. The desired revolution in the higher and lower public services can only be effected by a great change in the education which is administered to the class from which these officials are drawn. The education of the democracy would follow the change in the education of the wealthier classes, but as far as the ancient schools and colleges are concerned, the efforts made to introduce the subjects of experimental science have not been successful. At Cambridge, but four colleges are presided over by men of other than classical training, while at Oxford there is not one. Of the 35 largest and best-known public schools, 34 have classical men as headmasters. In the examinations for entrance into the military colleges too, the memorandum states, the physical sciences are given less chances than in any other European country, and in the examinations for the civil services, Latin and Greek are still given more marks for a given amount of attainment, than subjects in physical science. The one and effective way of changing this attitude, the report decides, is in the hands of the legislature and of it alone, and it proceeds to recommend a bill directing the civil service commissioners and army examination board to give at least an equal share of marks in the competitive examination to natural science subjects, with safeguards so as not to make them an incentive to mere "cram." Eventually, the signatories hope that the Board of Trade will be replaced by a ministry of science, commerce, and industry in full touch with contemporary knowledge. The inclusion of discoverers and inventors in the privy council would, they anticipate, follow as a matter of course from the general increase of the estimation in which professionally trained men were held. Finally the memorandum urges the electorate to insist that candidates should pledge themselves to aid, by legislation, in bringing about a drastic reform in the scheme of examinations for all the public services, not as a reform in the interests of existing professional men, but as vital to the continued existence of the country as a great power.

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(Copyright by London News Agency)
The Queen and Princess Mary leaving St. Paul's cathedral

FOOD SUPPLY POLICY IN GERMANY OPPOSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—The Queen recently unveiled the Florence Nightingale memorial in the crypt of St. Paul's cathedral. The memorial, the work of A. G. Walker, is a low relief in white marble representing Florence Nightingale holding a cup to the lips of a soldier, the whole inclosed in a rich alabaster frame. In the address to the Queen, the Archbishop of York said it was his privilege to ask Her Majesty to unveil a monument of importance and beauty, with a significance enhanced tenfold by the circumstances surrounding the hour of its unveiling. More than half a century had passed since the winter of 1854 when, under the clear eye and firm hand of a lady whose vision and capacity were on a par with her splendid devotion, chaos and mismanagement began to disappear from army hospitals. They had always been grateful for what Florence Nightingale had wrought and taught, but they had not known its range or its greatness till that moment. It was fitting that Her Majesty should unveil the monument in a year when, in the nation's need, thousands of women were, with the persistence of quiet devotion and a ministry of steadily increasing skill, following the path wherein the "lady of the lamp" was pioneer.

CLUB FOR COLONIAL FORCES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—Glasgow Rotary Club has opened a "Welcome Club" for soldiers and sailors of the over-seas forces who are passing through or are resident in the city. A club on similar lines has also been opened in Edinburgh. The Glasgow club is conveniently and centrally situated at the Balmoral Hotel, Sauchiehall street. The rooms rented there are furnished as rest rooms, reading and writing rooms, etc. Supplies of writing equipment, daily, weekly and monthly papers and journals, including colonial papers, will be provided. The tariff for refreshments, meals, etc., has been arranged on a most moderate basis, and sleeping accommodation will also be available at suitable charges. The hospitality of the "Welcome Club" is entirely free to men of the over-seas forces. The success which has already attended the various rest houses and rest rooms opened in all quarters of the city, and keenly appreciated by the soldiers, augurs well for the success of the new enterprise.

FISHING A CERTIFIED OCCUPATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—The secretary of the admiralty announces that fishermen (sea fishing) are included among the certified occupations exempted from the provisions of the military service act, 1916—but as regards service in the army. Fishermen are regarded as a reserve for the navy and are not liable for service in the army unless it should be decided at some future time that they are more urgently needed for service in the army than for the navy or for the fisheries.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—The committee of the privy council for scientific and industrial research have appointed the Hon. Sir Charles A. Parsons, K. C. B., F. R. S., and Prof. J. F. Thorpe, F. R. S., to be members of their advisory council, in place of Prof. Bertram Hopkinson, F. R. S., and Prof. Raphael Meldola, F. R. S. Sir Charles Parsons is the proprietor of the engineering works which bear his name, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, as well as a director of various other industrial enterprises connected with the development of electrical engineering. He is also president of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers. He is well known for his valuable work in connection with the steam turbine engine and its use in marine engineering. Dr. Thorpe fills the chair of organic chemistry at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, has done much valuable work in research, and is the author of "Synthetic Dyestuffs."

During the recent Reichstag session, for instance, one of the speakers remarked that in the matter of the potato supply the government had made every mistake that there was to be made, and subsequently the Vorwärts wrote: If the government does not want to lose all credit with the people as far as the regulation of the food supply is concerned, it must resort with all speed to measures that will at length do away with existing abuses. The Frankfurter Zeitung is persuaded that it is the system of maximum prices that is chiefly at fault, and recently observed: There is no doubt that the maximum price policy of the government has met with growing opposition in the country during the past weeks, and that the number of critics of all classes has increased. There will, therefore, have to be a thorough examination after the war of the question as to whether the system itself had so many inherent weaknesses, that it was incapable of permanently regulating our food supply without recourse to additional expedients, or whether it is the many miscalculations, the frequent vacillations, that have raised the cry for further supplementary measures.

Be that as it may, to judge from an article that has now appeared in the Post, the government is evidently contemplating a reform of its economic policy. The communication to the Conservative organ is stated to have emanated from parliamentary circles, and the Frankfurter Zeitung asserts that the views set forth represent those of influential members of the government. There are very obvious indications, the article ran, of a change of outlook regarding the measures required to safeguard the food supply. Until late in the autumn of last year there was an inclination to regard the fixing of maximum prices for the prevention of excessive charges as the sovereign remedy. In many respects, however, there was a failure to make allowances for the effect that this expedient would have on the sending of goods to the markets, and for the consequently increased difficulty of regulating the food supply. The fixing of maximum prices for pigs and pork, for instance, operated, it is true, against a rise in their price; not only, however, did it bring about an extra-

ordinary scarcity of fresh pork, but it helped to increase the price of meat as a whole.

Now the advocacy of maximum prices seems to be yielding to another point of view. There is an inclination to see in the cooperation of local administrative organizations the correct means of controlling the national food supply. The establishment of provincial syndicates for the cattle trade is the first step in this direction. The employment of chambers of agriculture for the purpose of supplying the people with potatoes will soon be the next.

In short, as the Vorwärts observed, "the view everywhere prevails that the food supply could be better organized if the government did not take into account the thousand and one interests of a host of intermediaries, and if it were to allow matters to be conducted with the necessary energy. For without that energy," the Socialist organ declared, "the whole policy of maximum prices is tantamount to beating the air."

BRITISH WOMEN AND FARM WORK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON, England—As a result of the active measures which are being taken by the Board of Trade in conjunction with the board of agriculture to secure women's labor for the land, a scheme has been adopted which has already proved successful in several counties. Women's county committees have been established with or as subcommittees of the war agricultural committees. Propaganda work of a systematic nature is being carried out in all parts of the country by means of local meetings and house-to-house canvass. Registers are being established in villages and women are asked, for patriotic reasons, to give the whole or a part of their time to farm work. Speakers have been appointed by the board of agriculture to address meetings whilst women organizers have been appointed by the Board of Trade and sent to various parts of the country.

EXHIBITION OF NEEDLEWORK IN SCOTLAND OPENS

Display Includes Pieces by Notable Collectors—Need for Education in Art Emphasized

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—A most interesting and beautiful exhibition of embroidery and needlecraft, both historical and present day, is now open in the Glasgow School of Art. Just as a recent exhibition revived memories of past artistic achievements in Scotland by recalling the glories of the Paisley shawl, this present venture gathers together a vast number of specimens of the Ayrshire white needlework, which, to quote Director Fra H. Newbery's foreword to the catalogue, "is an industry deeply interesting to West of Scotland folk, as the outward and visible signs of an inward and traditional instinct for art, abiding among the peasants who knew Burns as a neighbor."

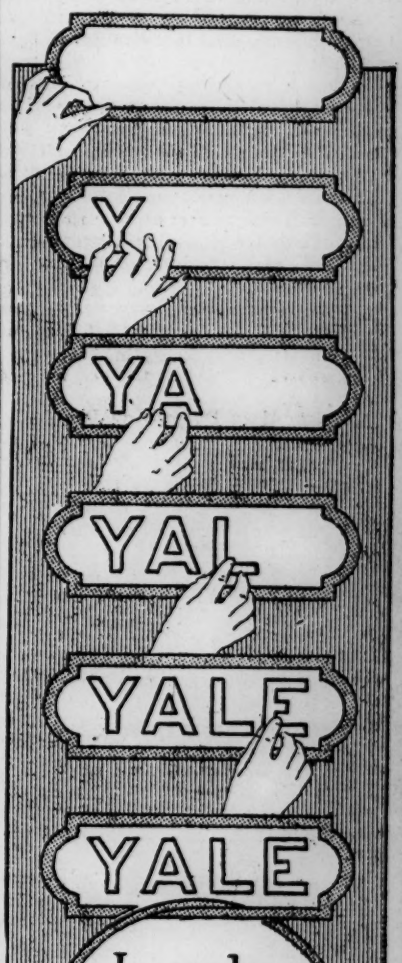
There are in the exhibition pieces lent by many notable collectors, including the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who has lent a black shawl with brilliant Chinese embroideries, belonging to her grandmother, the Duchess of Kent. Among other notable exhibits are Elizabethan and Caroline embroideries lent by Talbot Hughes of London. One article of special note from the John A. Holmes collection is a valuable black cabinet which belonged to James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland (son of Mary, Queen of Scots). Of the finest and most elaborate description is the needlework which forms the decorated panels of the interior of this historic piece of furniture. Some exquisitely embroidered caps are displayed, also a fine collection of gauntlet gloves, including one which belonged to Sir Philip Sydney. A modern pair of infant's christening gloves by Miss May Morris are gems of their kind. In the tapestries section are fine examples of sixteenth century work from the too-little known Bowes Museum, Yorkshire. William Burrell has lent some distinctive sixteenth and seventeenth century tapestries—Swiss, French and German. There is also a fine display of petit point and stump work. Numerous historic costumes are also on view and an interesting collection of eighteenth century shoes. Ecclesiastical embroideries, dating from the fifteenth to the twentieth centuries, form a large section.

At the opening of the exhibition, Patrick S. Dunn, chairman of the governors of the School of Art, said it might seem strange that at a time when the government was closing down museums and galleries, they should be opening up an exhibition of that description, but he must tell them that the Scottish education department had expressed the wish that the work of this school should be continued without interruption, as it was the central institution for art education in the west of Scotland. In the near future, when war was over, education in needlework and in all branches of art would need to be rushed forward with a view to retaining their markets and opening up new ones. They would require to educate as they had never done before, and in order to compete in the open market, to retain and develop art in every direction, and to make their manufactures artistic, inviting and acceptable to the buyers of other nations. That meant the education of the producer, the craftsman, the designer, and all kinds of artists; also instruction in all branches of applied art. They must educate the workmen and craftsmen, in spite of themselves. They must do more, for they must educate the consumer, as well as the producer. In their schools of art, the producer and the consumer were educated side by side, hence the reason for that exhibition.

Speaking of the now famous "Glasgow School of Embroidery," Mr. Dunn said it was now 22 years since the embroidery section was started by Mrs. Newbery, who was joined later by Miss Ann Macbeth. During these years 1600 students had passed through the department, of whom about 400 had received teaching certificates. A textbook on "Educational Needlecraft," by Misses Macbeth and Swanson, was now in use, not only in England, but also in New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Canada, United States, West Indies, India and elsewhere. What was aimed at was not only purely artistic needlecraft, but the development of the faculty of decorative invention in this craft for the working classes of this country. A "wee market" was held by the students of the school during the first two days of the exhibition, the proceeds to go to the Scottish branch of the Red Cross.

NEW FIELDS OF LABOR FOR BRITISH WOMEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
MANCHESTER, England—A pamphlet has been issued by the women's war interests committee of the Manchester and Salford districts giving the results of an investigation carried on between May of last year and January of this year with regard to the substitution of women for men in several occupations including metal trades, munitions, railways and tramways, textiles, woodwork, agriculture, offices and banks. The committee have arrived at the conclusion that after the war there can be little doubt that much of the work previously done by men will continue to be done by women, more particularly in those cases where no guarantees exist between the men's trade unions and the employers. Much subdivision of processes, enabling semi-skilled or unskilled workers to replace skilled men, is said to be now an accomplished fact. Where this subdivision has resulted in increased productivity, says the report, the machinery will be retained after the conclusion of peace, and the employment of women will be permanent. Even on the new machinery the wages paid to women bear no relation to their output or their efficiency, nor are they being paid the equivalent of a man's wage. The danger of depressing the rates of wages have been guarded against in some trades, such as the cotton industry, and in railway and tramway occupations, by the action of the trade unions in procuring agreements providing that at the end of the training period the women are to be paid exactly the same wage as the men whom they replace. The committee urge that security will only be insured by the admittance of the women into the trade unions concerned.



Locks and Hardware

Yale Door Closers Shut Out Winter Drafts

Whether the doors are in your home, office, club, library, church or factory, of course you want them closed. And more than ever during the winter. Your hardware dealer will attach one on trial.

Absence of noise is but one of its joys.

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Hundreds of special offers in seeds and plants at bargain prices. Don't buy until you have seen our beautiful new catalog and special liberal offer, mailed free if you mention this paper. Iowa Seed Co., Dept. C. R., Des Moines, Iowa.

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BOXFORD
IS MADE WITH THIS OVAL BUTTON HOLE. TRY IT.
IT'S AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TRON, N. Y.

BOSTON SHOW IS STILL A MAGNET FOR MOTORISTS

Feature Today Will Be Entertainment Given by the Bay State Automobile Association Following the Regular Show

This morning found the Boston Automobile show entering upon its fifth day with only two remaining before the doors of Mechanics building are closed for the last time. The feature today will be the holding of an entertainment by the Bay State Automobile Association and Manager C. I. Campbell of the show following the close of the regular show. This entertainment will be given to the salesmen and factory men who are at the show and some invited guests. An elaborate program has been arranged including several players from the local theaters.

While conditions Wednesday were not of the best for holding an automobile show, there was a good attendance throughout the day and it was the opinion of those in close touch with the exhibition that many of those who wanted to see the various models from a purchasing point of view, took advantage of prevailing conditions and thus had a splendid opportunity to get posted in what they wanted to know.

One of the features of the show which is attracting considerable attention is the display of trucks in the basement. Boston has always recognized the commercial vehicle as worthy of some attention, and some years past maintained a separate show for this class of automobile. In other cities the truck has received scant attention. There is certainly a splendid assortment of commercial vehicles in this year's exhibit from the heavy truck to the light delivery wagon. There is also a fine exhibit of certain types of fire apparatus.

New England offers probably the best field for the use of motor truck in the United States. With so many big manufacturing centers within a comparatively small radius and with roads of better than average construction, the possibilities of conveying merchandise and even freight by commercial vehicle means are far greater than have yet been developed. With embargoes on freight due to having more than the railroads can handle, it is little to be wondered at that the manufacturers and transportation men are taking a very keen interest in the truck display at this year's show.

INDIANA TICKET LEADERS SELECTED IN STATE PRIMARY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Representative John M. Adair, Democrat, of Portland and James P. Goodrich, Republican, of Winchester, were selected in Tuesday's state-wide preferential primary to run for Governor next fall. Opponents of Messrs. Goodrich and Adair conceded their election Wednesday.

Both men come from the eighth congressional district, which Mr. Adair has represented in Congress for five terms. Mr. Goodrich was chairman of the state Republican committee for 10 years, and is now Indiana's member of the Republican national committee. Mr. Goodrich's majority in the 1920 precincts reported is 18,528. Mr. Adair's race was an easy one, apparently.

The contest for the Republican nomination for United States senator is undecided. Reports received up to 9 o'clock Wednesday night from 1920 precincts out of 3177 in the state gave James E. Watson 38,143 and Harry S. New 51,333. It seems sure that the second choice votes will have to be counted to decide this contest and it is possible that this will fall and the selection of a candidate will be left to the state convention.

RAILROAD MEN'S VOTE FAVORS AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

CHICAGO, Ill. — Announcement of the referendum vote of 400,000 railroad employees involving every road in the country, or 528 different lines, on the question of demanding an eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime, will be made today or Friday. The vote of the men is said to be overwhelmingly in favor of the demands. The present wage agreements expire March 31.

Officers of the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen's organizations met here Thursday to tabulate the vote and consider plans for presenting their demands.

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said: "There is little question that the vote will be in favor of the eight-hour day and for immediate action. If that is the case the railroads will be notified that the men demand an eight-hour day and they will be given 30 days to prepare their reply. If the demands are refused, our next step will be to call for a referendum strike vote and negotiations will be begun with the railroads."

HOTEL ROOM A PROBLEM

Though all the available room in the hotels has been engaged, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology committee is still confronted with the problem of providing sufficient accommodations for the Technology alumni who will gather here in June for the dedication of the new buildings. It is announced that the headquarters for the reunion will be at the Copley-Plaza hotel, and that there will be seats for 10,000 persons at the masque and pageant on the Charles.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

mine near the Ypres-Comines railroad, doing no damage. Our artillery bombardment that vicinity today.

By exploding a small mine today eastward of Laventie we interrupted the Germans mining. Near Grenay there has been fighting with trench mortars, during which we did considerable damage to the German defenses. The Germans shelled our position in craters to the east of Vermelles.

Elsewhere nothing occurred.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Thursday—The official statement issued by the war office last night says:

North of the Aisne destructive fires have been carried out against the German works on the plateau of Craonne and the environs of Pasly, north of Soissons.

In the Argonne we concentrated our fire on the German organizations at Haute Chevauchée and the Cheppy wood.

West of the Meuse the Germans attempted to make a fresh advance during the course of the day. Under cover of an intense bombardment an attack by heavy effectives was directed against our positions at Bethincourt but was repulsed.

A counter-attack launched by us on the Bois des Corbeaux, where the Germans penetrated yesterday, drove the Germans from the greater part of that wood, of which they occupied no more than the eastern extremity.

On the right bank of the Meuse the bombardment has again become very violent in the region of Douaumont, where the Germans attempted unsuccessfully to attack our lines. East of the fort, after an infantry action, the Germans succeeded in reoccupying the Hardaumont redoubt, which we took possession of yesterday.

In the Woëvre a very lively artillery action has been maintained. Our batteries on the Meuse hills have energetically counter shelled the German artillery.

In upper Alsace a grenade attack enabled us to occupy some sections of trenches taken by the Germans on Feb. 12 east of Seppois.

One of our bombing groups, composed of 16 aeroplanes, dropped 124 shells of all calibers on the Metz-Sablons station, where there were several trains. The projectiles struck well. A squadron of German aeroplanes gave chase to our machines, which returned to their base with the exception of one which was obliged to make a landing owing to motor trouble.

The communication issued by the war office yesterday afternoon is as follows:

In the Champagne district in the region to the east of Maisons de Champagne, we launched an attack which placed us again in possession of the sections of trenches occupied by the Germans on March 6.

In the course of this fighting we took 85 prisoners, including three officers, and captured a machine gun. A counter-attack on the part of the Germans delivered a little later against the positions we held was successfully repulsed.

In the Argonne our artillery has shelled the highways in the vicinity of Mt. Faucon, over which it was reported that automobile transports were making their way.

In the region to the north of Verdun no change has been reported. During the course of the night the Germans continued their bombardment of our front to the west of the river Meuse, but without putting forward their infantry.

Our batteries responded with energy to the fire of our adversaries in this sector, as well as to the east of the Meuse, where the artillery bombardment has been intermittent.

There has been very lively artillery fighting in the Woëvre. We have bombarded Blanzac, Grimaucourt and the environs of Fresnes.

An attack by the Germans against the railroad and the highway to Manheulles was checked by our curtain of fire and the activity of the French infantry.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Thursday—The official statement issued from general headquarters yesterday says:

In the Riga sector our artillery has several times brought about the cessation of operations of German working parties and silenced enemy batteries.

On the Dvinsk position, near Ilukst, fighting for mine craters continues. All German efforts to occupy them have been repulsed.

Southward of the Poniewiesch railroad we have pushed back the Germans and made a slight advance. Northeastward of the Olyka station on the Kovel-Rokno line the Germans tried twice to approach our trenches, but on each occasion were repulsed with heavy losses by our fire.

In the Upper Stripsa region we permitted a strong body of the Germans to approach within 50 paces of our trenches without firing a single shot, and then dispersed them with our fire.

Northward of the Bojana (Bukovina) our scouts have destroyed a German post.

Caucasian front: In the coastal district our troops continue to press the Turks closely. We captured the town of Rizeh on the 7th.

Persian front: We have occupied the

SUITS

Navy men's wear serge suit shown by Chandler & Co.



Chandler & Co.
Tremont St.—Near West

Nearly a Thousand for Misses and Small Women

Style, quality, finish and low prices, are features to be noticed—

Smart fitting sleeves and shoulders, snug fitting collars, youthful outlines, graceful flaring skirts, important details in misses' suits.

19.50 25.00 35.00 to 85.00

Forty or fifty styles—all selected—many after models by Lanvin, Premet, Doeuiellet, Bradley and others.

Velour checks, Poiret twills, serges, gabardines, taffeta silks, Jersey cloths and Alpine cloths—many are in combinations of serge and taffeta.

A special feature for Friday and Saturday.

Navy Serge Suits 25.00

About seventy-five in four most attractive styles.

Material—fine quality men's wear serge, selected at the mill by Chandler & Co.

Color—deep navy, a shade quite difficult to obtain.

Reproductions of 30.00 to 50.00 models.

Misses' Dresses at 16.50 and 25.00

Coat Dresses of taffeta, Georgette collar—Pleated Skirt Dresses of crepe de chine and taffeta—at 16.50. Pointed Overskirt Dresses of taffeta at 25.00.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St.—Near West

Hats most stylish—yet for style no charge.



Drawing from model shown by Chandler & Co.

HATS

For Friday and Saturday

French Hats.

Reproductions of French Hats.

Hats by Chandler & Co.'s own designers.

Close round hats.

Straight brim hats.

Low-crowned sailors

Georgette satin hats.

Hats with many corners.

High flaring hats.

Large flat sailors.

Chic turbans.

The hats made by Chandler & Co.'s own milliners are all of fine French materials, yet they cost no more than ordinary hats—the charge is for work and materials only—for style you pay nothing. Many are priced but 10.00, 15.00 to 25.00.

town of Sennah, 50 versts northward of Kermanshah.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Thursday—Austrian headquarters' report issued yesterday follows:

Detachments of the army of the Archduke Joseph Ferdinand drove the Russians from an entrenched position near Karpiloseka, which they then occupied.

Northwest of Tarnopol an Austrian detachment drove the Russians from a trench 1000 meters in length. At this place and on the Dniester and Bessarabian frontier the artillery action on both sides is growing lively.

REPLY MADE TO NAVAL CHARGES IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from page one)

not hold the building of monitors was a wrong policy but it did not add to the strength of the grand fleet. Colonel Churchill should not have spoken of six months' policy only made possible by getting guns and gun mountings partly from the main fleet, partly from America. Those six months were really an indication that haste, hurry and push and all qualities arrogated to itself by the late board and denied to its successors might sometimes be pushed to an undue extreme and he went on to state the design in some cases was hasty, also the execution, the hasty results being not always satisfactory.

Proceeding, Mr. Balfour deprecated the spreading of suspicions and fears and misgivings, whether or not they had foundation, asking what would have been said if in August, 1914, people had spread abroad reports that the fleet had not a single naval base on the east coast safe from submarine attack and that immense trade routes were being most imperfectly policed by fast cruisers.

Both statements would have been true, but to raise these alarms would have been a fault of the greatest magnitude and an unforgivable offence. If the fleet at the command of the country at the present moment was not sufficient to secure national safety, then in the whole history of the country it never had been sufficient.

Mr. Balfour went on to say Colonel Churchill had never so astonished the House as when he explained the remedy for all ills was to get rid of Sir Henry Jackson and replace him by Lord Fisher. Colonel Churchill had never made the smallest concealment either in public or private of his opinion of Lord Fisher, who, he once said, had not given him either the clear guidance before an event or firm support after it that he was entitled to expect.

Analyzing Colonel Churchill's reasons for waiving the last opinions of Lord Fisher, Mr. Balfour said they amounted to recommending to the government acceptance of the service of a great sailor on the ground that while he could not be adequately trusted to do this work when disapproving of the government's policy he could be trusted to do it when he approved of the government's policy, and if that were true, Mr. Balfour declared it was almost high treason. He

did not believe for a moment it was true.

Supposing he was prepared to take his board of admiralty from Colonel Churchill a rather violent supposition he added, why did he suppose Lord Fisher would behave differently to him from the manner in which Colonel Churchill said he had behaved to him. Colonel Churchill's proposal amounted to saying that Sir Henry Jackson should leave the admiralty and Mr. Balfour firmly declared though Sir Henry was less in the public eye no one better to fill the place he now occupied could be found. He should regard himself as contemptible beyond the power of expression if he were to yield an inch to the demand made in such a manner.

In a short reply Colonel Churchill said Mr. Balfour was a master of parliamentary swordplay and of every dialectical art but he did not reply to his charges through using the familiar parliamentary device of exaggerating them. In his previous speech he had very necessarily been vague and he was not going to amplify it in any respect. His feeling of disquiet arose from doubts as to whether the battleship and destroyer program was being worked to the dates arranged by which he meant the revised dates.

He remembered the history of the monitor, but was speaking of revised dates and Mr. Balfour had not yet given assurance that the revised dates were likely to be realized; he had not said the margin of strength in the navy was not sufficient and he had tried as fully as possible to prove to the House and the country that the greatest efforts must be made to carry out the program at the highest speed.

He reiterated that the labor difficulty had not been grappled with and required resolution and energy. The Treasury bench ought not to be too touchy, for speech was a small thing, but failure of any kind vital. So far from having gone beyond the facts, he had been restrained only by the strictest regard for the public interest from making the statement in a stronger form, which would have been justified.

He said that was perfectly well known to the government.

In conclusion, he again said the association of driving power and energy of Lord Fisher in some way or other with the carrying out of Lord Fisher's program would be a great public advantage. After further debate the navy estimates were agreed to.

SOCIALISM BE DISCUSSED

"Socialism, the Only Hope of the Working Class," will be the theme of debate next Monday evening in Longfellow hall, Walter and South streets, Roslindale. On the affirmative there will be Arthur Elmer Reimer, recent Socialist party candidate for President of the United States, and on the negative will be Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, author, lecturer and debater. The Rev. Charles W. Casson will preside.

SCOTTISH CLANS CHIEF HERE

A. G. Findlay of Seattle, Wash., royal chief of the Order of Scottish Clans, arrives in Boston tomorrow to pay his annual visit to the Scottish clans in Greater Boston. The 19 clans of Boston are to tender him a reception.

PROGRESS MADE IN MOTORIZING FIRE APPARATUS

Several New Heavy Trucks Were Added During Last Year at Cost of \$85,000 — Many New Improvements

Considerable progress was made during the last year in the work of motorizing the Boston fire department, and Fire Commissioner John Grady stated recently that the sum of \$85,000 was spent during the last year on additions and improvements to the motor apparatus of the department. Eighteen pieces of heavy apparatus in all were added, bringing the total number of heavy fire-fighting motor trucks at the present time up to 43 pieces, while six of the chief's runabouts were turned in for new cars, leaving the total number of light cars the same as last year, 30 in all.

The new heavy apparatus added in the last year is an 85-foot aerial ladder truck, of the Seagrave four-wheel drive type, which has been stationed at Fort Hill square; two combination hose and chemical cars, and the addition of tractors to several of the heavy trucks that were formerly horse-drawn. Water towers 1 and 3 have been rebuilt, the work being done at Providence, R. I., and to them have been attached tractors of the gasoline-electric type, and they are now stationed at the Bulfinch and Pittsburgh street stations.

Front drive tractors have been attached to engines 17 of Meeting House Hill, engine 21 of Columbia road, engine 25 of Fort Hill square, and engine 43 of Andrews square. Tractors have also been added to four aerial ladder trucks, three city service ladder trucks, and spare ladder truck 7. A front drive tractor has also been applied to a spare engine that has not yet been placed. There is also at the repair shop another water tower, of the tractor type, which was built at Providence, but which is undergoing several changes.

C. E. Stewart, superintendent of the motor apparatus of the department, says there is no doubt but that the motorized department is far better in every way than the horse-drawn engines. While the original cost may be a little higher, the machines cost nothing when they are not in action, while on the other hand the average fire horse cost about \$25 a month while in the stable, the motor truck has more speed and can get away to a fire in about half the time, and leaves more men on the fighting line.

The triple combination is one of the best engines that has been brought out so far for fire fighting. It takes the place of a pumping engine, which would take three horses, a hose wagon, with two horses, and a chemical, with two horses. Then, when the fire is reached, there is but one man left to attend the machine, the rest going to the fire line, while before the driver had to stay with his horses, and an engineer with the steam pumper.

ANNUAL UPKEEP OF BIG NAVY PUT AT \$760,000,000

Estimated by Admiral Fletcher — Hope of Disarmament Too Vague to Rely On, He Says

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Approximately \$1,500,000,000 for new ships and an annual up-keep charge of \$760,000,000 is what Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic fleet, estimates it would cost to carry out the navy general board's recommendation that the American navy should equal the most powerful fleet afloat by not later than 1925.

The admiral's estimate was given Wednesday in testimony before the House naval committee. Representative Calaway, who brought out the statement, called attention to published reports that Great Britain had added nearly 1,000,000 tons to her fighting ships since the war began. He asked if the situation was not "hopeless." Admiral Fletcher thought not, adding that, judging by its great wealth the United States could well afford to give its interests the same protection that other nations thought necessary.

Representative Hensley asked if a race in building warships or in any other military preparation between two nations had not invariably led to war. Admiral Fletcher said no, and expressed the opinion that failure to prepare was merely making certain that a nation must surrender its rights. He said Admiral Taylor recommended that three 800-ton submarine boats be ordered as experiments, ordinary conditions of construction to be set aside to produce them in the shortest possible time.

FOUNDRYMEN HOLD MEETING

The New England Foundrymen's Association held its monthly meeting and dinner at the Exchange Club last night. Vice-President Leroy D. Peavey of the Babson Statistical Organization gave an address on "Anticipating Business Conditions."

SOMETHING NEW TO EAT
FRESH RIPE GRAPEFRUIT
AND SUGAR
NO ADULTERANTS

Grapefruitola

MARMALADE
AT ALL GROCERS

10¢ GLASS JARS 25¢

If not obtainable at your grocery send 25¢ for 15 oz. jar, postpaid.
Grapefruit Products Co., Watertown, N.Y.



Kelly Worm Drive Instant Success

The first Kelly worm driven chassis was shown in Boston at the opening of the Automobile Show Saturday.

Up to date the following worm driven chassis have been sold:—

- M. A. Davis, Brockton, Mass.
- A. S. Caplan, Boston, Mass.
- Robert W. Powers, Fall River, Mass.
- Brockton Public Market, Brockton, Mass.
- Forestry Department, City of Newton, Mass.
- Street Department, City of Newton, Mass.
- George W. Wall, Plymouth, Mass.
- Thomas E. Reed, Gloucester, Mass.
- John N. Brion & Son, Needham, Mass.
- Adam Foster, Woburn, Mass.

This is evidence enough of the high opinion the buying public of New England has of the Kelly. Ten sales in the first few days of the show speak better than anything else.

It would be a good idea if you would take the time to look over the Kelly trucks exhibited at the Auto Show.

The Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Co.
Factory Branch and Service Station
596 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON, MASS.
P. S. AULTMAN, MANAGER

SENATE PASSES LARGER BOSTON TAX RATE BILL

Measure Approved by Mayor Curley and School Committee Is Accepted in Preference to Finance Board Proposal

The bill to increase the tax limit of Boston from \$10.02 to \$11.02, 30 cents of the increase to be used for public school purposes, was passed by the Massachusetts Senate late yesterday. In so acting, the Senate supported Mayor Curley and the school committee as against the finance commission, which had recommended that the increase be but 20 cents, to be used for school purposes only.

It was brought out in the course of the debate that the bill is in line with the policy of making the city pay its expenses as far as possible out of its current receipts instead of from borrowed funds.

At present \$4.05 of the amount raised by taxation on every \$1000 of property valuation in Boston is given to the school committee for general school purposes. In addition, it is allowed 15 cents on \$1000 for pensions, physical education, nurses, civic purposes, etc.

The school committee also has authority under the acts of 1913 to borrow every year within the debt limit \$500,000 for new school accommodations. It has been the custom of the committee to borrow this sum of \$500,000 but to turn \$150,000 of it over to the other city departments on the theory that the smaller amount was not needed for the schools. Thus the committee has borrowed money which has been used for other city departments.

The bill engrossed will do away with the annual loan of \$500,000, and will provide, through the taxes, for all the expenditures of the school committee. It will also, of course, increase the tax rate of the city by 40 cents on every \$1000. The school committee will still turn over to the other city departments the amount it has hitherto transferred from the annual loan.

Senator Parker of Boston offered an amendment proposed by the finance commission, that the school committee shall not be permitted to raise any money subsequently turned over to other city departments, and that the amount assigned to the committee for new school construction shall be 50 cents and not 60 cents of the total amount raised by taxation on every \$1000.

The bill was supported by Senators Beck and Bates, both of whom commend Mayor Curley for his attempt to carry out the "pay-as-you-go" policy. The amendment was defeated, 4 to 15, and the bill in its original form was passed to be engrossed.

NEW ENGLAND TO BE BOOMED AS VACATION LAND

Plans to advertise New England extensively as "the vacation land" were outlined yesterday at a meeting of representatives of the Boston and New England Hotel associations, the convention bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Providence Chamber of Commerce, the Maine Central, New Haven and Boston & Maine railroads.

Incorporation of the organization is a feature of the plan. A Boston banker has agreed to underwrite a capitalization of \$25,000, it is said, giving the league a drawing account upon which to begin business at once.

A dinner to about 300 leading New England men, including representatives of all active chambers of commerce and boards of trade, transportation interests, hotel organizations and wholesale and retail trade organizations is to be held soon.

Control of the Publicity League will be vested in a board chosen from boards of trade throughout New England, from the hotel men's organizations in New England and from other interests.

Three or four of the large interests involved, it is said, have practically agreed to make contributions totaling \$25,000 if the backing of the plan throughout New England warrants it. The underwriting of the capital of the league will bring another \$25,000, so that \$50,000 is already in sight. It is thought that a fund of \$200,000 ought to be in sight when the campaign is launched.

BUSINESS TO BE TOPIC AT HARVARD

President Howard Elliott '81, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, and chairman of the visiting committee of the business school, will be the first speaker at the second vocational lecture to be held in the living room of Harvard Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

The second speaker, Mr. T. W. Lamont '90, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a member of the visiting committee of the business school, will speak on "The Need of Trained Men in Business."

The third speaker will be H. S. Dennison '90, treasurer of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and lecturer in the business school. His subject will be "The College Man in Business."

H. B. Gill '13, M. B. A. '14, of F. W. Norris & Co., Cambridge, will close the meeting with an address on "The Business School from a Graduate's Point of View."

SERVICE BOARD ESTIMATES VALUE OF BAY STATE

Various Departments Compiling Data of Own Inspectors to Check Up Road's Evidence

Studies of unit prices of street railway construction materials, such as spikes, ties, rails, rock ballast, paving blocks, trolley wires, poles, conduits, comparing their cost today with that of the time when the many lines of the Bay State Railway Company were built, is a task in which experts, engineers, accountants, inspectors for the Massachusetts public service commission, are engaged.

As soon as these prices are secured they will be compiled for purposes of checking up figures computed by Robert M. Feustel for the company in his valuation report of the road, which has been told in 11 volumes, which were introduced as documentary evidence by James F. Jackson, attorney for the Bay State company, during the hearings on the proposed increases in fares.

In order to obtain these unit prices on materials, trips to manufacturing establishments and rolling mills have been necessary. Many price lists dated from 1893 to 1916 have been consulted to get the cost of trolley wire, spikes, ties, cement, rails, etc. Granite quarries in Quincy and stone crushers in Roxbury, West Roxbury and Dorchester have also been visited to get comparative cost prices on construction materials. For many months this quiet study of unit prices, as well as the inventory and valuation work has been going on for the commission.

Five-cent fare zones, with studies, maps and plans of the principal cities and towns on the Bay State system, and typical places outside of Massachusetts have also been compiled for use of the board in helping to solve the fare increase problem for the largest trolley road in the world.

Sections of trolley lines or routes of the company, both north and south of Greater Boston, have been the scenes of a rigid inventory and valuation, so as to compare their figures and counts with those of Mr. Feustel. Rails, spur tracks, cross-overs and special work were all measured, ties, spikes and trolley poles were counted and checked up. All of this field work was completed last fall. Office forces of the engineering department are engaged in computing figures secured in their studies of those routes and compiling data and statistics for their report.

Next month inspectors from the commission will make a valuation and an inventory of the operating and storage barns, as well as all their rolling stock and equipment.

Statistics have been compiled by the accounting department, comparing the Bay State's business with other trolley lines in this state, and of other states. Unit prices are also being secured of railway equipment, and supplies of all classes, for comparison purposes. Figures have also been computed from the year 1900 up to the present time, showing operating expenses, net revenue, dividends, etc., of the many companies that now make up the Bay State trolley system, and of other companies in this state, and comparing them with those of Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, New York and Los Angeles.

Numerous traffic studies have been made of interurban, suburban and trolley lines. Special attention has been paid by the experts to those that operate into Boston via Chelsea and Charlestown. Extensive bridge inspections and surveys have been made.

Power data of stations and sub-stations on the Bay State system has also been computed by the engineers. This report also contains capacity of each, fuel consumption for 24 hours and for the year amount of power manufactured and the costs per kilowatt hour.

The work on valuation conducted by the engineers and experts of the commission is being supplemented by the investigation in regard to the service in operation of the Bay State Company, which is being conducted under direction of Byron J. Arnold, of Chicago. Henry W. Hayes, chief engineer, is in charge of the engineers, J. W. Lester, chief accountant for the accounting department, and George W. Bishop, chief inspector, for the inspection department.

LOWELL BOY NAMED FOR ANNAPOLIS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lodge announced Wednesday the appointment of Allen Hobbs of Lowell as his principal nominee to Annapolis. Young Hobbs is the grandson of Charles H. Allen of Lowell, assistant secretary of the navy in the McKinley administration, and Governor of Porto Rico from 1900 to 1902.

LACE SALE TO BE HELD

The Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen arrived in Boston yesterday in connection with the sale of Irish lace which opened at the Copley-Plaza this morning and will continue until 10 o'clock tonight. They were the guests last night of Mrs. Richard C. Cabot of Marlboro street. This afternoon Lady Aberdeen will speak on the "Irish Industrial Movement." An orchestra will furnish a selected program of Irish airs.

RESERVE MEN PROMOTED

Police Commissioner O'Meara in general orders issued last night promoted to patrolmen the following members of the reserve force: John J. Delaney of station 19, Dennis F. Crowley of station 7, Charles W. Sliney of the North End and Joseph C. Troy of station 9.

SHARP CONTEST IS EXPECTED ON TWO MEASURES

Bills Favorably Reported in Massachusetts House Providing for Legal Holiday Jan. 1 and for Licensing Lobstermen

Two bills over which there are expected to be sharp contests were favorably reported from committee in the Massachusetts House yesterday. One provides for licensing of all persons who take lobsters and crabs from the waters of the commonwealth; the other would make Jan. 1 a legal holiday.

In neither case was the committee report unanimous. The fisheries and game committee divided six to five over the lobster bill, thereby allowing a favorable report by a bare majority. The dissenting members are Senators Eldridge of Middlesex and Farnsworth of Worcester, and Representatives Smith of Provincetown, Churchill of Plymouth and Collins of Edgartown. The three representatives who dissent come from fishing towns where there is much opposition to the bill among the lobstermen.

Conservation of the lobster and the crab was the contention that won a majority to support the bill.

As for the Jan. 1 holiday bill, there were five dissenters out of a total committee of 15. They are Senators Perley of Essex and Hays of Suffolk, and Representatives Monk of Watertown, Lincoln of Worcester and French of Somerville. The opponents of the measure say it is unwise to have a holiday near Christmas. The supporters point to numerous other states which make Jan. 1 a holiday.

In the Senate there was a favorable report on a bill requiring all applicants for motor vehicle licenses to be examined as to their fitness. At present Chauffeurs are required to pass a hard test, but many others who drive cars are allowed a license with but only a superficial knowledge of their ability to control a car.

Other Senate committee reports were: Cities—Leave to withdraw, petition for establishing license commissioner in Boston; also on the petition of James H. Brennan for a reorganization of the Boston licensing board; also on the petition for an excise board for Chelsea; also on several other petitions for changes in the Chelsea charter.

Labor—No legislation necessary on that portion of the Governor's address referring to the hours of labor.

Legal Affairs—Leave to withdraw on the petition to permit the playing of golf, tennis and baseball on the Lord's day; also on the petition of James J. Twombly that the playing of baseball on Sunday be permitted.

The Senate recommitted to the committee on military affairs the bill based on the petition of Alfred Morton Cutler that in the compilation and publication of the records of Massachusetts soldiers in the civil war the date of enlistment be in as well as the date of enlistment be included.

Governor Vetoes Bills

Governor McCall late yesterday vetoed two bills to authorize the reinstatement of Roland P. Green and John T. Flatley as members of the Boston police department. The veto messages will be sent to the Legislature today. The Governor's action was taken after both branches had adjourned.

"The proposed bills would be in a high degree derogatory to good discipline in the police department," says the Governor. He adds that the action of the officers, as described by the police commissioner, is so inconsistent with the conduct that should be expected from officers especially charged with the preservation of order and the protection of the public, that he feels constrained to return the bills without his signature.

The House yesterday defeated the bill to abolish capital punishment. After the usual arguments the House refused, 37 to 81, to substitute the bill, and accepted the adverse report.

Representative Sawyer of Ware tried to have substituted a bill to provide for the payment of a bounty of \$400 to the Ware agricultural fair, but his motion was defeated, 11 to 44.

By a vote of 15 to 59, the House refused to substitute a bill on petition of Representative Martin of Hyde Park for public ownership of public utilities.

The bill to authorize the metropolitan park commission to make 10-year lighting contracts, instead of five, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Monahan of Boston presented his own petition, which was referred to the committee on rules, for the improvement by Boston of the old harbor part of Dorchester bay. The bill with the petition takes the place of the bill vetoed by Governor McCall and is understood to be acceptable to the Governor and the city.

Additional committee reports in the House included the following:

Metropolitan Affairs—A bill to exclude Dudley pond in Wayland from the metropolitan water system; leave to withdraw petition for a channel from Squantum to Neponset river; leave to withdraw on the petition for a sea wall in Quincy.

Roads and Bridges—Leave to withdraw petition that the state highway commission appoint tree wardens; reference to the next Legislature, petition that counties shall not pay over 25 per cent for state highways.

Labor—A bill relative to decisions of the board of conciliation and arbitration regarding strikes, providing that upon application of the employer the question whether the business has been resumed after a strike in the normal manner and to the normal extent shall

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be determined by the board, but only after full hearing. At least three days' notice of the application must be given to the strikers and employees before the hearing and published in at least three daily newspapers in the state and all persons concerned shall be entitled to be heard and be represented by counsel.

Public Health—A bill to strike from the list of poisons whose regulation is strictly regulated by law, laudanum, morphia or any of its salts and opium.

Social Welfare—Leave to withdraw, petition to include more occupations under the supervision of minimum wage commission; leave to withdraw, petition for prevention of the employment of women and minors at night in manufacturing places, Mr. Brennan of Natick dissenting.

Cities—A bill to provide cemetery commissioners for Lowell, a bill providing a city charter for Peabody.

Ways and Means—Against the proposed state normal school between New Bedford and Fall River and against extending the metropolitan water system to Hull; in favor of the appropriation for the New Bedford textile school.

Rules—Admitting the petition for annexing part of Methuen to Lawrence.

Teachers' Pension Bills

Arguments for and against two bills offered to the Legislature for the Boston School Principals' Association were heard before the social welfare committee last night. One bill provides for an increase in the Boston tax rate of one cent on \$1000 to permit a maximum increase of pensions for all school teachers from \$600 to \$1000 after the age of 65. The other provides that Boston school teachers shall be permitted, if they so

desire, to go under the state system of pensions.

The bills were opposed by Miss Florence A. Goodfellow, who told the committee that the 3000 teachers in the schools protested against them on the ground that any increase in pensions would tend to destroy the entire pension scheme of the city in a few years and because the disability clause of the Boston system is better protection for them than a similar clause in the state system.

Those who appeared in favor of the bills were George L. Barnes, A. Lincoln Filene, Head Master Frederic A. Tupper of the Brighton high school, who introduced the bills; Augustus H. Kelly, representing the Boston Teachers Mutual Benefit Society; Dr. David Snedden and S. L. Bailen, representing the class of 1899 of English high schools.

James H. Devlin, Jr., of the city law department, opposed the first bill in behalf of the city on the ground that a person receiving between \$3000 and \$4000 should be able to provide for old age without any pension. Judd Dewey, representing the opposition, contended that the 1 cent increase in the tax rate would not meet the increase in pension requirements, which would amount to more than \$30,000 a year.

Chief Justice Aiken of the superior court appeared before the committee on social welfare yesterday afternoon in opposition to any legislation to change the system of pensioning court justices.

Central Board Advocated

The special legislative committee on consolidation of commissions has voted to report a bill providing a central administration bureau for the state boards

of registration in medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, nurses, optometry, veterinary medicine and embalming.

The boards will still be in existence and will conduct the actual examination of the candidates, but the clerical work of all the boards will be done in the new central bureau. The paid secretaries of all the boards, except those on medicine and pharmacy, will be dropped from the service.

The new bureau of administration will consist of three members, one of whom, the chairman, will be selected by the Governor from the members of the various examining boards and receive a salary of \$500 a year. The other two will be the secretary of the board of registration in medicine and the secretary of the board of registration in pharmacy and receive the salaries now paid. The bill will limit the clerical staff of the central board to two stenographers and two clerks.

Senator Hays, chairman of the legislative committee, estimates that the bill will make a saving of from \$10,000 to \$12,000 annually in salaries and clerical expenses. The boards will continue to receive their present remuneration, which is a per diem charge for the time actually spent in the service of the state.

A subcommittee consisting of Chairman Hays, Representative Fitz-Henry Smith and Representative Daniel W. Casey was appointed by the special committee to consider the proposed reorganization of the public service commission.

Juvenile Session Proposed

A separate juvenile session for the superior court is advocated by the Massachusetts commission on probation,

which has just reported to the Legislature.

In the report there is extended discussion of the proposal to have special juvenile judges. The present practice, outside of the Boston juvenile court, is for the judge of the municipal, police or district court to sit also as juvenile judge. There is a strong sentiment in favor of having special justices to sit in circuit or to have one of the special justices already in service in these courts designated to hold juvenile sessions.

The commission in its report finds some warrant for these proposals, but come to the conclusion that no such provision is necessary at the present time, and that all that is sought can be accomplished if the courts will comply with the spirit of the juvenile law as it stands, which undertakes to set up a children's court in connection with every one of the existing adult courts.

Nine years' use of the juvenile delinquency law in Massachusetts is found by the commission to have justified that act as a wise and humane statute. The commission says that evidence is lacking that there is any widespread desire to abandon the theory that the dealing with children who offend shall be as nearly parental as possible.

DEER ISLAND OFFICIAL APPROVED

Mayor Curley approved yesterday the appointment of James H. Burke as master of the house of correction on Deer Island. Mr. Burke was named by Commissioner Shaw and has been acting master since the retirement of Mr. Brett. The salary is \$2500. George Holden has been appointed deputy master at a salary of \$1800.

FACTORY TEST IS AIM TO ENLARGE GASOLINE YIELD

Congressman Randall Urging Henry Ford to Commercialize the "Cracking" Process, Giving Greatly Increased Output

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Charles H. Randall of California is preparing a letter to Henry Ford, of Detroit, asking the automobile manufacturer to turn his attention to making a thorough commercial test of the so-called Rittman process for the manufacture of gasoline. Under this process, discovered by Dr. W. F. Rittman, a chemist in the United States bureau of mines, it is claimed that approximately 200 per cent more gasoline can be obtained from a given quantity of crude oil than is possible with the ordinary methods.

Representative Randall declares that if Mr. Ford will devote his energy to development of this process and thus materially increase the gasoline output of the country, he will be benefactor to the whole nation.

The California representative has introduced a resolution in Congress calling on the President to formulate necessary legislation for governmental manufacture of gasoline providing other means are not readily forthcoming. "Gasoline," says Mr. Randall, "is made from our natural resources, which belong to the people and not to a few men."

Representative Halvor Steensen of Minnesota recently introduced a resolution asking the attorney-general to inform the House of Representatives why he has not prosecuted the oil companies under the anti-trust laws, and he expects to speak on his resolution in a few days. He says he plans to show that the Clayton act has made it impossible for the department of justice to break up the monopoly.

The Rittman "cracking" process is looked to by many as one of the most promising methods of increasing the nation's gasoline supply. "Cracking" is a term used to denote a breaking up of the oil into other compounds, making a given quantity of crude oil yield a higher percentage of gasoline. It obtains gasoline from kerosene, asphaltic, residuum and other oils from which no present yield is obtained, according to Dr. Rittman.

At the present time there are about a half-dozen plants in operation employing this method, but their output is comparatively insignificant in view of the large quantity of gasoline used in the United States annually. It is expected, however, that other plants will be in operation within a few years, producing a sufficient quantity of gasoline to be reflected in market conditions.

The Rittman process is described as follows: There is a pump for moving the crude oil through the plant, a so-called heat exchanger for heating the product and for taking in the hot vapor, and a series of cracking tubes. The crude oil is heated to 1100 degrees Fahrenheit and, during the entire operation, is held at a pressure of 150 pounds. This steady pressure and the action of the heat exchanger breaks up the crude elements and releases the gasoline.

Dr. Rittman has announced that his process is available for any one to use, the only restriction imposed by the department of the interior being that all new ideas which may spring from its development shall be given to the public even as the discoverer has given his basic patents. Were this process controlled by an individual enterprise it would be worth millions of dollars. The department has announced a willingness to cooperate in this manner with any company who stands ready to employ this process on the understanding that all new patentable ideas shall be given to the government for the use of the nation as a whole.

REGULATION OF RAILROADS A TOPIC

Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven road, was a speaker last night at the fifth annual dinner of the Traffic Club of New England at the Copley Plaza at which about 500 railroad traffic men and traffic managers of New England concerns were present.

Railroads, under the present governmental control, are paying out more than is consistent with their improvement to render the best service, Mr. Elliott said. He testified to a cordial attitude of cooperation between the interstate commerce commission and the roads.

One boss instead of 49 is one need of the railroads, according to Ivy L. Lee, a director of the Western Maryland railway. He considered the diversity of laws and requirements imposed by the federal government and the 48 states as disadvantageous to the railroads. The most practical solution was considered by Edward J. McVann, traffic commissioner of the Commercial Club of Omaha, Neb., to be unification of the laws in the various states and the federal laws applying to the carriers.

Railroads have benefited by government regulation, Mr. McVann said, and he doubted that any railroad manager would wish to return to the days of non-regulation. Rates are today more staple than ever before, he said, and it is a question if they are not higher than before there was regulation. Mr. McVann considered last night's meeting a notice to the world that there is a feeling of friendliness and cooperation between the railroads and the shippers. William P. Libby of Plymouth, traffic manager for the Plymouth Cordon Company, president of the club, presided at the dinner.

INTERNATIONAL COURT PLAN IS TOLD IN BOSTON

Professor Taft Speaks at Meeting to Form Branch of League to Enforce Peace

Symphony hall, Boston, was filled last evening, and many other persons organized an overflow meeting at Jordan hall, at the inauguration of a Massachusetts branch of the American League to Enforce Peace.

Men of affairs, former President of the United States, William Howard Taft, and several lawyers of prominence addressed the gatherings in both halls to advocate the league program. Some hundreds in the audience in Symphony hall signed little cards that had been distributed and dropped them into boxes as they left the building, signifying their willingness to become members and subscribe their support to the movement for "enforced peace."

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University presided at the Symphony hall gathering, and the Hon. Robert Luce acted as chairman at the overflow meeting. Both halls were hung with American flags. Boy scouts acted as ushers.

In opening the meeting President Lowell declared that civilization is founded upon policing. "Nine out of 10 wars will be averted by the delay of a year in which grievances are submitted for hearings before world tribunals," he added.

Professor Taft said in part: We are here to urge a plan, which if adopted by the leading nations after the present war is over, will make war less probable. We are proposing a working hypothesis, an international arrangement between the great powers of the world so as to enable those who are now suffering as neutrals to be consulted before another war is entered upon.

"Our program includes an international court to decide justiciable controversies. When such controversies are not settled by negotiation, they shall, subject to limitations of treaties, be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment."

"Second, all other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation."

"There would be two great tribunals for settling the controversies of the world. The signatory powers would jointly use their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war or commits acts of hostility against another before any question arising shall be submitted to the tribunals."

"The question of an international court has already been approved. Why can't we strengthen that by something that appeals to human nature by agreeing among nations to enforce peace?"

"We are urging the rights of the rest of the world who are not engaged in war and don't want war. Our plan is to unite forces and make it uncomfortable for the one who starts war. Something is going to happen over there in Europe to end their war. It can't last forever, and we are likely to be consulted when it ends. Therefore this discussion is not premature, and we will have something to offer as to the future policy to pursue among nations."

"It is said that we have no official backing. We haven't asked for it and we don't expect it. We are here to ask you to aid us in establishing societies and get public opinion, so that when the time comes we can not only help ourselves, but also the other nations of the world."

On the platform sat a group of men and women representative of all classes and of all walks of life. There were labor leaders, church workers, peace advocates, preparedness enthusiasts, social workers and leaders of many organizations and movements in the community.

Samuel J. Elder, a director of the world's peace foundation, and a leader in many peace organizations, followed Mr. Taft. John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel of the city of Boston, and Herbert Parker, former attorney-general of Massachusetts, also spoke.

The audience rose and sang "America" as the meeting came to a close.

HARVESTER COMPANY MAKES A DENIAL

CHICAGO, Ill.—Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, says that the statement made before a subcommittee of the Senate at Washington, as reported in Feb. 18 dispatches, that the International Harvester Company furnished money for a Yucatan revolution is utterly untrue. It has, he declares, never, directly or indirectly, had any connection with political conditions in Yucatan or anywhere else in Mexico. The Harvester company is a large purchaser of sisal, the principal product of Yucatan. Its purchases of sisal, he states, were made through Avelino Montes, a merchant of Merida, Yucatan, who purchased the sisal and paid the planters with his own funds. If any of Montes' money was used by the Yucatan commissioners for buying munitions, Mr. McCormick says, it was without the knowledge and beyond the control of the Harvester company.

PENALTIES FOR CAR-HOLDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The commission on car shortage of the American Railway Association Wednesday notified eastern railroads that it would impose penalties upon such of them as continued to disregard the commission's directions for delivering box cars to western roads to ameliorate the present car shortage in the West.

PACIFIC COAST SHIPPING NOW VERY ACTIVE

Increase in Volume and Value—Enlargement of Shipbuilding Plants and Construction of New Ones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—News of the purchase of the three great steamships Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador from the Royal Dutch West India Mail Company by the Pacific Mail, which is under the joint control of the American International Corporation of New York and W. R. Grace & Co. of New York and San Francisco, for service out of this port, was received here with much interest. These ships, together with two others of similar construction, plans for which are being prepared, will take a leading part in securing for this port and the Pacific coast a larger portion of the South American trade.

Immediately upon their arrival here the Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador will be put in the run to Central American and Panama ports, and when the Panama canal is reopened they will extend their calls to Caribbean ports. As soon as the other two vessels now being planned are completed, the ships will continue on to west coast South American ports, possibly as far south as Callao.

These vessels have a capacity of 5700 tons each, carry 111 first-class passengers, and are 380 feet in length. The purchase price is said to have been \$4,000,000. They will probably be under American registry.

Coincident with the news of this service for the Pacific coast, it is reported that a large share of the work of the 18 vessels of the Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Company recently formed in New York for the Atlantic and Pacific trade, will be done in the trans-Pacific service. The Pacific routes will be from San Francisco to points in China, Japan and Russia, Vladivostok, being the Russian port of call.

With a capitalization of \$5,000,000 the Oriental Alliance Steamship Company of Portland, has just filed articles of incorporation in Portland, Ore. This company intends to operate 11 or more vessels between Portland and other Pacific coast points to the Orient. A line between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts through the canal may also be established by this concern. It is said that the company is backed by German-American capital and is affiliated with the American Transatlantic Steamship company.

At the Charles F. McCormick plant, at St. Helens, Ore., the steamer City of Portland is nearing completion, and work on another is under way. In addition, the McCormick is to build a steamer for itself capable of carrying 1,500,000 feet of lumber.

In San Francisco, the Union Oil Company's great carrier Los Angeles has just been launched. This vessel, which has a capacity of 70,000 barrels of oil, is a sister ship of the La Brea, launched recently, and is the twenty-fourth vessel of this company's fleet. It is 435 feet long and 56 feet beam, and will have a speed of 12 knots.

The great Hill liner Minnesota, which was interrupted by defective boilers in its voyage from Seattle to England with an enormous cargo of foodstuffs, and which is now in San Francisco harbor having new boilers installed, will be sold, it is announced, to a syndicate of British and French capitalists. The cargo of 20,000 tons is still aboard and will be carried to Liverpool by the vessel as it would require 500 freight cars to move it.

The closing of the Panama canal and the partial disuse of the Suez canal because of military and naval operations in its vicinity have, shipping men say, thrown much increased traffic through this and other Pacific coast ports. It is said that Australian shipments through San Francisco are four times larger than they were 14 months ago, and that business with China, Japan and Vladivostok is three times larger. Wool to the value of \$8,000,000 has been ordered for the New England and New Jersey mills from Australia, and is to come through this port.

The first installment of a 300,000-ton shipment of sugar from Hawaii, that on account of the closing of the canal is coming through this port, has just arrived and started for Philadelphia in 212 freight cars. The shipment is valued at \$1,000,000, and is one of the largest that has ever passed through this port.

Shipments to Vladivostok from Puget sound and Vancouver are said by shipping men to be 12 times larger than they were 10 months ago, and in order to handle this increased traffic many tramp steamers have been pressed into service. The three Japanese lines to the respective American ports of Tacoma, Seattle and San Francisco are doing an unprecedented business. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha line that comes to this port is using 13 vessels.

That this great increase in the volume and value of shipping on the Pacific coast will not be hampered by limited facilities in the future as it has been in the past, is seen by the enlarging of the great Union Iron works in San Francisco and the enlargement of other shipbuilding plants and the construction of new ones at several other points along the coast.

HARRISON (ME.) POSTMASTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. Theodore Kneeland was Wednesday nominated as postmaster at Harrison, Me.

STEEL COMPANY TO BUILD NEW TUBE MILL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new tube plant to cost \$25,000,000 will be erected at Gary, Ind., by the United States Steel Corporation, according to official announcement made here Wednesday by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation. The new plant, with other extension work authorized during the last six months, will make a total of about \$53,000,000 appropriated for new construction.

"It is probable the plant will be built in to units," Mr. Gary said, "the first of which, it is hoped, will be completed in about 14 months."

FOUR PRIZES ARE AWARDED

Prizes offered by the Boston Society of Architects have been awarded as follows: Institute of Technology—Prizes of \$50 each to Osborn R. Freeman of Helena, Mont., a senior, and Virgil W. Jorgensen of Cambridge, a special student. Harvard—Prize of \$50 to Edmund Nesselroth of Roxbury. The Boston Architectural Club prize of \$25 was won by Rudolph DeGhetto.

TUFTS PRESIDENT REPORTS

President Hermon C. Bumpus of Tufts College announces in his annual report that the enrollment has increased 25 per cent and the scholarship has been raised by the broadened entrance requirements. The total endowment, exclusive of educational buildings and grounds, is announced as equal to \$2,200,000.

STATE GRANGE FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND

Organization Declares That Proposed \$1,200,000 Appropriations Are Justified

After an inspection of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst and of the plans for new buildings and other improvements, for which the legislative committee on agriculture has recently reported in favor of an annual appropriation of \$200,000 extended over a period of six years, the executive committee of the Massachusetts state grange, in a letter to Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the college, declares that the large expenditures proposed are fully justified by the growth of the college.

The grange letter is signed by Warren C. Jewett, chairman of the executive committee; Carlton D. Richardson, George S. Ladd, Edward E. Chapman, master, and William N. Howard, secretary. It reads in part:

"We realize that the tremendous college growth must necessitate and justify the expenditure of larger sums of money to provide suitable additional buildings and equipment to accommodate the steadily increasing numbers who now avail themselves of the educational opportunities which the state has undertaken (and undoubtedly intends to continue) to hereby afford.

We thoroughly believe that the best

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No Advance in Price

The price of the big, powerful Overland Six (Model 86) will not be advanced.

Prices of other Sixes are advancing. Prices of Sixes recently announced on new models are higher. In fact, comparatively figuring, prices of practically all Sixes are now far in excess of the Overland.

On the basis of present prices of raw materials a Six of the Overland quality would have to sell at a much higher price.

But due to a little foresight in purchasing we escaped having to pay premiums for raw materials—hence the price of the Overland Six is not increased.

This in spite of the fact that prices of all steels are up from 100% to 150%; that the price of aluminum has gone from about 20 cents a pound to over 50 cents a pound; that the price of copper has more than doubled; that tires and other accessories have had a sharp advance.

We cannot guarantee that this present price of \$1145 will hold indefinitely.

The serious condition of the material market makes that impossible.

But the quality is not lowered; and for the present price is not advanced.

Just compare the size, power, flexibility and quality of the Overland Six motor; the length of the wheelbase—the seating capacity, the finish, the equipment, the comforts, the conveniences and improvements of the Overland Six with all others and you'll find no valid reason for paying more than \$1145 for a six cylinder automobile.

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interests of the state, of the college itself, and of its students cannot be conserved so successfully by intermittent and uncertain annual appropriations to meet the demands of substantial growth as by such fixed appropriation through a term of years as shall enable the college authorities to properly plan and wisely meet the college needs in the order of their importance.

The college originally asked for \$200,000 a year for a period of five years, but the legislative committee approved of this annual sum for six consecutive years. Referring to this favorable action, President Butterfield says that certain special appropriations required for the current year will be waived if the six-year bill is passed by both branches of the Legislature.

President Butterfield explains that the large fund is needed to care for the following necessities: Completion of the rural engineering shops, \$12,000; completion of the infirmary, \$15,000; completion of laboratory for physics and microbiology, \$100,000; service building for pomology, \$28,000; remodeling Stockbridge house and cottage, \$14,000; student dormitory, for 50 men, \$40,000; greenhouses, \$15,000; library, \$230,000; chemistry building, \$235,000; armory and gymnasium, \$210,000; general improvements (\$18,000 per year), \$90,000; new equipment, \$12,000 per year, \$60,000; land for experiment station and for divisions of agriculture and horticulture, \$30,000; total \$1,079,000.

Special appropriations for buildings and other additions requested for 1916 alone are given as follows: Completion of the power plant, \$35,000; library,

\$230,000; completion of the rural engineering shops, \$12,000; student dormitory, for 50 men, \$40,000; miscellaneous improvements and new equipment, \$60,000; extra labor on account of Saturday half-holiday, \$5000; total \$382,000. Mr. Tobey tract for forestry practice, \$30,000.

NEW JERSEY WINS CANAL BASIN SUIT

TRENTON, N. J.—The state of New Jersey received a decision in its favor Wednesday in the suit before the court of errors and appeals involving title to the big basin of the Morris canal in Jersey City. The court holds that the riparian grant by the state in 1809 to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the basin property, worth several million dollars, was without authority. The property will, therefore, revert to the state.

NEW JERSEY FAVORS SCHOOL MILITARY

TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey Assembly, by a vote of 37 to 10, passed Wednesday night the Pierson bill appropriating \$150,000 for military training for boys and girls in the high schools of the state. The measure probably would have received a unanimous vote had the House not earlier adopted the Oliphant resolution authorizing appointment of a commission to investigate the question of such instruction and report to the next Legislature.



(Reproduced by permission)

Counterfeit antique portrait of Lady Hamilton

TRADE PROSPECT OF THE FUTURE DECLARED GOOD

Dr. E. E. Pratt Tells Chicago Manufacturers of Work Done Establishing Markets in Far Corners of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Because of conditions after the war the United States will be better able to compete with Europe than ever before, Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, told the ways and means committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce. He advised Chicago manufacturers that Europe's purchasing power will be decreased and therefore, if the export business of this country is to be maintained, trade in other markets must be increased to compensate this loss.

"Too many manufacturers," said Dr. Pratt, "seek present profits only. I believe it is a mistake to put all one's attention on war or abnormal orders to the neglect of steady, regular business. The increase in our business with Europe, particularly with belligerent countries, is universally recognized. It will be perhaps of interest to consider the increase in our business with certain neutral markets. We will take for comparison the fairly normal year 1913 and the year 1915 just past. With Canada there was a slight decrease in business. With South America there was a 22 per cent increase; with Africa there was a 28 per cent increase; with Asia, 30 per cent; with Australia, 40 per cent. I believe that we shall be able to hold this business after the war, and I base this belief not only on the predictions of practical men but also upon the logic of the case. In Europe the cost of labor and the taxation are all increasing, and this inevitably means increase in the cost of production. This has followed every war and must even more markedly follow this greatest of all wars."

Dr. Pratt said he doubted very much whether South America is our most important market. He pointed to Russia as a market for which the United States is peculiarly adapted. "This is for the reason that Russia is about to go through, in the next 50 years, just the development which our own country went through in the past 50 years," he explained.

Three great needs in foreign trade were pointed out by the government expert:

The first, he said, is proper financing and this means not only establishment of banks and selection of banking correspondents in foreign countries, but also the investment of American capital in those countries. Secondly, ships. The shipping situation is daily growing worse. Shipyards are all working to capacity, but under the conditions of the war there is little outlook for betterment. The third great need is for men—trained men—men who know foreign languages, trade customs and are able to go 10,000 miles from home and represent their firms in a responsible manner from their own judgments and create an impression for solidity and good character.

Citing a few instances of the recent work of the bureau in the foreign field Dr. Pratt said:

"The King of Spain asked the state department to send a representative of our government to Madrid to confer with him. Our commercial attaché, Dr. Veditz, received this commission, and in a conference with the King was able to inform him that the Spanish transport tax against American coal made it practically impossible for American firms to export coal to Spain. Three weeks after this conference, this transport tax was removed by royal decree. Perhaps you will be interested to know how this matter was handled. The news of the removal of the tax was received at 10 a. m. Before 1 p. m. 16 telegrams had gone to large concerns of whom it was thought that they could handle this business. Before 4 p. m. 400 letters had

been sent out to various firms. Within three days one large concern reported to the bureau a deal already closed and negotiations under way for permanent business.

"Taking a long jump from Spain, our commercial attaché in Peking, Mr. Arnold, secured for an American concern against British competition an order for \$800,000 worth of textile machinery. So sure were the local dealers that the Americans could not compete, that only one concern handled the agency for the American machinery, but with the cooperation of the commercial attaché, he obtained the order.

"Perhaps the largest item of business, however, which has been handled, has been the matter of tin from Bolivia. Due to the enormous tonnage of tin plate which is manufactured in this country, the United States consumes about 50 per cent of the tin produced in the world. Up to last year, however, not 100 tons of this tin had ever been smelted in our own country. It was smelted in England, Belgium and Germany, and we bought it back.

"At the beginning of the war owners of tin mines in Bolivia approached the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, and as a result our attaché was sent to La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, to hold conferences with the miners and the government. It was necessary even to renew an expired treaty with Bolivia. Then at the same time the matter was taken up with interests in the United States equipped to handle it and now Bolivian tin ore will be brought directly into the United States and melted at works at Perth Amboy. This is a business which will add \$100,000,000 a year to our foreign trade. Most of the tin of the world formerly came from the Straits Settlements, and this tin is purer, that is, freer from the base metals than the Bolivian tin. The American concern which has undertaken this business has perfected an electrolytic process similar to that which is used for the refining of copper, and it is confidently expected that tin produced by this process will excel Straits Settlements for purity, i. e., a purity a purity has been reached of 99.98 per cent.

BROOKLINE PARK PLAN CONSIDERED

Brookline's committee of 30, appointed to consider the annual and special appropriations to be voted on at the town meeting, March 21, held an adjourned meeting last night, which began at 8 and continued till after 11 last night. It is understood that the committee on parks and water supplies reported against the purchase of land in Corey Hill, for park purposes, as petitioned for by a number of citizens of the town, and that the committee as a whole adopted the report as submitted. The petitioners asked that \$18,000 be appropriated to buy the land. A public hearing was held on the matter last week and several persons spoke against the move.

Petitioners for a branch library at Chestnut Hill, it is understood, met denial by the subcommittee on libraries in its report, the committee recommending that it be referred back to the library trustees as inexpedient at this time. The sum of \$20,000 was the appropriation requested in the petition, it being asserted that the town library was too far from Chestnut Hill.

No recount has been asked for in the vote of precinct 9, Brookline, which gave a tie to James J. Fegan and Patrick Hanley for the three-year term as town meeting men. It is understood that the precinct will be declared to have elected 26 men, instead of 27. The limited town meeting act provides that town meeting members in the precinct where a vacancy occurs may fill it.

EXPRESSMEN ELECT OFFICERS

The annual dinner of the Expressmen's League was held at Young's hotel last night. After the dinner an informal entertainment was provided. At a business session in the afternoon these officers were elected: Samuel C. French, president; John E. Parker, vice-president; Charles Parker, treasurer, and Robert J. Kelly, secretary. The board of directors comprises Thomas J. Bishop, John A. Collins, Joseph L. Fisher, Richard McKee, William Mahoney, George A. Pratt, Arthur L. Rea, Fred M. Russell, Edward E. Walker and Frank E. Wright.

THE COUNTERFEIT ANTIQUE

II. SIGNS OF THE UNREAL

By Sir James Yoxall, M. P.

LONDON, England—Dresden cups and saucers, and figures—figurines de Saxe—are much sought after; note that true "Dresden" is never marked with the word "Dresden" and most of the imitations are. If a "gold anchor" mark be found upon a small, ordinary piece of what purports to be "Chelsea" china, it is almost sure to be modern, for the gold anchor was only marked upon the larger and finer pieces of the old ware. Fine "Chelsea" and "Derby" figures are offered, made in Paris a few years ago; the test for these is that the porcelain is "hard."

In porcelain-collecting a knowledge of the "hard" and "soft" test is essential. Oriental and German old porcelains were "hard," as modern porcelain is; rub a finger-nail against it, where it is unglazed, and it will scratch the finger-nail. But the best old Sèvres, and the old English porcelains, were "soft"; they will not scratch the finger-nail; it can seem to scratch away grains of the china itself. The finger-tips feel a bare, unglazed bit of old "soft" china to be soapy in surface and touch. The flowers and figures painted upon "hard" china seem to be caked upon it; the painting upon "soft" china seems to have sunk in and become one with the glaze.

The "Sheffield plate on copper," thus labeled in shop windows, is modern electro-plate upon copper; if the heavy stuff at the base of candelabra is iron or some other metal, and not a packing of stuff resembling pitch, the thing is modern; if the base of a teapot or cream jug does not show two edges, one (thin) of silver and the other (thicker) of copper, both palpable to the finger-tip, the thing is counterfeit. Myriads of imitation brass candlesticks, door-knockers, chimney ornaments, and so forth are on sale; before buying, ask permission to scratch at the base with a pen-knife point; if the thing be modern, the scratching will reveal the cheap white metal of which it was made, before being lacquered over with brass.

Sporting and other prints, purporting to be 18th century English stipple prints, should be examined under a pocket-lens. In the antique prints the paper between the stipples is colorless; in counterfeit prints, produced by photography from originals and then hand-colored, no white interstices can be left. Where the reproduction has been done by the modern three-color process, the lens reveals a cross-hatched pattern, all over the print, which is due to the "screen" through which that process works. If the prints are colorless, or done in red altogether, they may be the result of the old copper-plate, still extant, being used again, upon modern paper; in this case the paper should be held up to the light, for the water-mark. Sometimes the water-mark has been copied; the final test is, therefore, the clearness of the lines or stipples; an old plate, much worn by former use, prints off blurred impressions, of course.

Jugs, punch-bowls, plates, dishes and small plaques bearing American designs, mottoes and portraits are on the market. The jugs and punch-bowls may show the elaborate design of the Shipwrights Society, together with medals of Washington, Franklin and Lafayette. These portraits appear on the plaques and plates also. Democratic or Revolutionary sentiments border these productions, as they did in the originals that were made by old English potters, for the American market, or sometimes, out of English sympathy with American independence. To make these modern affairs look older, the surface is "cracked," all over with a fine crackle that is often thought to be the effect of age; but it can be produced any day by over-hot "firing" in the kiln. With these and all other things which purport to be old earthenware, the true signs of age are found in the scratches, chippings, and other such marks of use and wear and the bases should be examined for them. However, as the counterfeiters imitate scratches, also, they should be closely inspected to see if they all appear to have been done at the same time, and all run one way; in genuine signs of wear they do not, of course, and the darker color in the scratches varies.

Old miniatures are tempting, and may still be found; but they are counterfeited. A picture of such counterfeits is here shown. It is a miniature offered as a portrait of Lady Hamilton by Romney; Romney is not known to have painted miniatures, but besides, the lens reveals that most of this picture was not painted, but printed upon celluloid by lithography. A few touches of color by a brush disguised this mechanical process in part. An oval portrait set in a round snuff-box represents an Elizabethan lady, but is painted on ivory; now, ivory for this purpose did not come into use until the days of Queen Anne.

"Battersa" and "Bilston" enamel bon-bon boxes, needle cases and labels are now turned out by the thousand, good imitations of the antique in most things—except in the cracking, or peeling away, of the enamel, which almost invariably is seen in the real. The Toby jug is a favorite quarry of collectors, and is offered at 10s. to 20s. when counterfeit; but the real old thing is now so rare that its price will range from 25 to £150. Price is a good indirect test to apply, and all but the most experienced and knowledgeable collectors should refuse a thing which is offered at much below the normal price.

SHRINERS INITIATE BIG CLASS

AUSTIN, Tex.—The first ceremonial session of 1916 of Ben Hur Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was held in this city recently and initiated a class of 150 novices, says the News.



HOW OFTEN DOES YOUR LAMP NEED CLEANING?

Your lamps, oil cook stove or oil heater will not need cleaning half so often if you fill them with clean, reliable oil—Socony (So-CO-ny) Kerosene Oil. Very often the lamp is blamed for smoking, smelling and forming wick crust, when it is really due to the use of inferior oil.

Kerosene is not all alike by any means—any more than all butter is alike. Or all flour, or all sugar.

Socony Kerosene Oil is the name of the Standard Oil Company of New York's best kerosene. It is manufactured by improved refining methods, and every gallon conforms to certain fixed standards of quality.

Say "Socony" to the grocer's boy when he comes to take your oil can. Look for the Socony sign on your grocer's window. It is a quality sign and one of the easiest ways to recognize a reliable dealer.

We recommend the following oil burning devices as the best of their kind: *New Perfection* Oil Cookstoves and Water Heaters, *Perfection* Smokeless Oil Heaters, *Rayo* Lamps and Lanterns.

Standard Oil Company of New York

NEW YORK—BUFFALO

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IMPRESSIONISTS' WORKS EXHIBITED BY BROOKS REED

Opportunity to note various stages in the artistic evolution of Claude Monet and other impressionists is offered by the exhibit of paintings by modern French masters from the Durand-Ruel collection on view for a fortnight at the Brooks Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street.

The works date back from the beginning of the second impressionist period, following the Franco-German war, during which time Monet and others went to England and noted how Turner had attained luminosity in places in his canvases by laying down two pure colors side by side and obtaining a third tone as a result of the play upon each other of the first two, resulting in the so-called decomposition of light and production of tone through vibration of hues. It is believed, too, that Monet and his fellow experimenters studied Constable's winter scenes closely, noting that he secured luminous white foregrounds by varied colors in vibration.

As careful in its individualization of parts as a pre-Raphaelite work is Monet's garden picture dated 1875, though the whole canvas shimmers with light in true impressionist style. The painter's wife is shown in a summery costume, with a light blue waist and dark blue skirt, carrying a Japanese sunshade, standing beside a large clump of flowering bushes with blossoms of many colors. The foliage is the bluish-green Monet loves so well. Through a screen of slender trees can be seen the yellow glow of sunshine, and large golden patches fleck the deep-laid grass. The painter here uses the luminosity to be gained from allowing the canvas texture to peep through the paint as well as the luminosity of two colors laid on together in vibration.

Monet's beach scene, done at Dieppe in 1882, shows a tendency at the time toward cooler tones and broader effects; effects, nevertheless, secured with a delicacy and fineness of brushwork that allows the strokes to fuse into an atmospheric effect when the gallery visitor stands off only six or eight feet. There is exquisite modulation of dark hues in the face of the cliff, and the sands are full of delicate hints of color. Plumy clouds fill the sky. The whole work has a feeling for the spaciousness of out-of-doors, a peaceful, dignified theme handled with masterly adequacy.

A roadside scene painted in a valley in southern France in 1884 again gives the free effect of spaciousness. Noticeable is the success with which the artist has maintained a single plan of interest while giving all the illusion of aerial perspective. Of another period is a coast scene, done with broader strokes than initiated a class of 150 novices, says the News.

of the tossing waves. Then there is one of the hay stack series, in which the twilight subject has been painted and overpainted until forms are subordinated to unified blending and piling tones of fading day.

Almost realistic in comparison, though strictly impressionistic in style, is the study dated 1899, of the aquatic garden in Monet's estate, the pretty pool that he made from a marsh, and used as the subject of his pond-lily series. The canvas is a harmony of light and dark greens in willows that drip their foliage upon the high curving bridge the artist had copied from a favorite Japanese print. The greens are relieved by edges of yellow sunshine, and there are violet shadows in the pool. A dainty note is provided by reticent use of pink notes in the lily blossoms.

Next comes a picture dated 1903 out of one of the several Thames series, with a bridge and the Parliament buildings showing as dim green masses through the mists of the river. The point of view is the Surrey side. The grays of the mist are lightened to lavender and even pink by the feebly penetrating glow of the setting sun. The work intensifies in interest the longer it is gazed upon, with new beauties waiving and waning, stirring the observer's imagination.

This work, like the bridge scene dated 1914, is a supreme example of unity of impression in a work of art. The latter shows the Parliament house tower hinted at through the mist as seen from the embankment. Charing Cross bridge crosses the composition, and a locomotive sends upwards and back a long whirling line of smoke.

Sisley is represented by a wide vista of hill, river and distant city in a work that is full of austere beauty, and by a simple intimate picture of a woodland road, with a large warm brown tree dominating the canvas balanced by a silvery gray sky.

Pissarro shows a rural hillside view with a peasant's cottage and scattering trees, all worked out with Corot-like aristocracy of quiet color and a feeling for volumes that decidedly foreshadows Cézanne. Then there is one of sprightly Parisian street scenes, with buses thronging the boulevards and the walks thickly peopled, done with adroit individualized handling of detail, yet with the whole kept broad and in the warm grays and blacks of winter, with bright notes in the people's costumes. An example of Pissarro's pontillist period is also shown.

SPECIAL FRENCH MATINEE

The Théâtre Français will give a special matinee tomorrow, presenting "Son Homme," "Gringoire" and "L'anglais tel que 'on le parle'."

SCHOOL BONDS PREVAIL

LOCKNEY, Tex.—The bond election held here to determine whether Lockney independent school district should issue \$3000 school equipment bonds carried, says the Dallas News. This will enable Lockney to thoroughly equip the modern school building erected last year. This building meets every requirement of the state building law.

REDUCTION FOR COTTON ACREAGE

AUSTIN, Tex.—At a meeting held here attended by representatives of all the business organizations of Austin and a number of Travis county farmers, plans were formulated with the view of securing a material reduction in cotton acreage and an increase in acreage of corn, feedstuffs and such in this and adjoining countries, says the Dallas News.

Specialized shops for girls of 6 to 14, and for misses of 14 to 20.

GIRLS' SHOP

For Girls of 6 to 14

A Spring "First Suit" for You!

\$16.75. Sizes 10, 12 and 14 years.

A navy blue serge Norfolk with box pleated coat and skirt. The silk overcollar is detachable; the neck can be worn high or low. Also in worsted check.

18 styles of Junior Suits are ready.

\$15, \$16.75, and \$18.50.



Spring Sailor Dresses, \$2 to \$5

"The Awning Dress." Galatea—rose and blue stripes. \$3.

Other awning cloth dresses, \$5. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

\$2 for chambray two-piece sailor dresses.

\$3 for one and two-piece sailor dresses of colored chambray, green and blue.

\$3.95 for cadet blue chambray sailor dresses. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Girls' Spring Coats, \$7.50, \$10 and \$12.50

Warm enough to put right on. \$7.50 buys a warm, pleated diagonal coat with detachable white pique collar and cuffs.

\$10 buys a trimmed coat of shepherd check and serge.

\$12.50 buys a flaring box-pleated coat of fine serge. These coats have all the new prettinesses—narrow double belt, flaring skirts, and contrasting trimmings. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Fourth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A People in the "Thorn Country" of South Africa

Right on the borders of Natal, touching the Tugela river and Zululand and enclosed by great mountains, lies the Ehlanzeni valley, the main part of which is native government reserve. In various parts of South Africa tracts of country have been set aside for the sole use of the native. The reserves in Natal and Zululand are generally in what is called "thorn country," owing to the fact that all trees and shrubs there have large thorns. It is mostly mountainous, rugged and difficult for plowing, but as the native hoes his fields, it quite meets his simple needs. The soil is extremely fertile and, in summer, when all the trees and shrubs are in flower—for nearly all trees there have gorgeous blooms in many different hues—and the meadows of the natives are full grown, one cannot help thinking that of all the beautiful spots in South Africa the natives, the first inhabitants, have still the most lovely part of all. And they see and appreciate its beauty. The writer one day climbed to the top of a high mountain, Pisweni, from which there is almost a sheer drop to the Tugela river, flowing cool and green deep down in the valley, whilst opposite rises Qudeni, one of the mountain monarchs of Zululand. Perched on the top of Pisweni on the Natal side, was a native kraal, and in the course of a conversation with the chief of the kraal he was asked whether he liked the scenery. His appreciation of the beauty of his surroundings was enthusiastically affirmed. His most precious earthly possession seemed to be a tattered old coat, "his last and only one," he explained, but the lack of such European luxuries as clothes did not appear to detract from his evident enjoyment of life.

The Amabomvini tribe at Ehlanzeni are handsome people, the true type of Zulu, for the Amabomvini are direct descendants of the Zulus. In former times they lived in Zululand, but were forced to take refuge from one of the early Zulu kings across the Tugela in the Ehlanzeni valley. There they built their kraals consisting of five, six or more huts, sometimes on the most beautiful spots on the mountain, perched right under the cliffs. The building site is always chosen with due consideration for the water supply, as they must fetch all their water by means of kambas, or large black bowls, made of burnt clay, carried by the women on their heads. It is wonderful to see these women or girls walking gracefully and easily up a narrow path, which might be considered only fit for goats, with the heavy kambas balanced on their heads. They are trained from childhood up to carry heavy weights in this way, which they can do without holding on to them. But the most admirable quality of these inhabitants of the wilds is their happy disposition. The mountains reverberating with their songs, and their habit of calling to one another from hill to hill has given them clear and powerful voices. Their news is transmitted in this way. In time of war they call the latest "specials" from one mountain to another; "wireless telegraphy of the Zulus," a well-known writer on Zulu life and customs has called this method of news transmission.

Their language is soft and pretty, something like the Italian in the broad and liquid sounding of vowels. They have very peculiar clicks, also, which generally prove too much for the inexperienced European tongue.

After meeting the natives in the towns, one is delighted to find that those untouched by civilization are gracious, courteous, and, one might almost say, kindly in their manners. They are never



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Woman of the Amabomvini tribe from Ehlanzeni, on the borders of Natal

in a hurry. As you arrive at their kraal, although a white visitor is a rarity, they do not crowd around in surprise, but slowly approach you and, after offering you salutation, await what you may have to say. But they are keenly interested, and enter into a conversation with animation. Their sense of humor is delightful, and if you say something that is unusual to their sense of things, they will all burst into a hearty laugh. The women do most of the hard work. They hoe and plant the fields, build huts, fetch water and firewood, and make all kinds of beadwork. The men go to the towns to earn money with which to pay the hut tax, but they seldom work for more than six months at a time, the other six months being spent at home in their kraal.

One might almost say that the primary need with the natives of South Africa is to get to know them. As soon as they find out you can speak their language and understand their habits and customs, they are as docile as children

and as easy to please. Those who have given their whole time to the work admit that the present system of educating them is a wrong one. Great efforts, and in many instances very self-sacrificing ones, are made to bring civilization to the native, but it is generally admitted that the native in his raw state is a far finer character than the one who has had schooling and a European system of education.

The solving of the native problem is still confronting South Africa. It is realized by some to be one of its largest problems. The former governor of Natal, Sir Matthew Nathan, laid great emphasis on this question, as did also Lord Gladstone while governor-general of the Union. It is an extremely interesting problem, especially when one has been amongst the natives and felt their friendliness and courtesy, and recognized the possibility of cooperation between the races, based on the fact of governing intelligence, one law, one God.

Subduing the Mechanical Toys

"It is dreadful the carrying on now-days in this playroom," said Teddy Bear, dodging a tin auto as its chauffeur ran madly about the room.

The wooden soldiers stood up and looked very fierce with their guns over their shoulders, but the tin chauffeur ran about the same and even tipped over some of the soldiers, leaving them on their backs.

The tin mouse ran close to Tilly, the doll, and she screamed, and the driver of the hose cart drove his prancing horses over the lawn to Tilly's little house.

The little man dressed in red who stood on a box played the drum he carried and a bear on wheels danced and showed his teeth as he turned his head. "Something must be done or we will never live comfortably again," said Tilly to the jumping jack, who stood still and watched the mechanical toys without once jumping.

"You are right, Tilly, something must be done," he said. "Why, a man that jumps with a string being pulled hasn't a chance nowadays; I never even get a pull a week."

"What can we do?" asked Tilly. "Let us ask the captain of the wooden soldiers; he looks very wise," said Teddy Bear. "If something isn't done to stop that little dancing bear I never can stand living here; the very idea of bringing another bear in here when I am much bigger and can move my arms and legs and head, too!"

"I know it, Teddy," said Tilly; "but all of us have to see our rivals triumph over us sooner or later."

"Your rival didn't last long this year, Tilly," said Jumping Jack.

"No, her head was not strong, poor thing," said Tilly.

The little wooden captain came up to them and Tilly told him what had been said about the mechanical toys.

"Ah, yes, let me see," said the little captain, looking very wise and serious. "I will have to think out a plan; you know a captain has to give much thought to a plan of action before he gives his orders."

"Yes, I suppose so," said Tilly; "only do think quickly, captain, or we will not need your plan; that dreadfully reckless chauffeur will finish us all if you do not hurry."

"Give me until tomorrow night," said the little captain, saluting Tilly, "and I am sure I can think out a plan which my men can carry out that will free us from these mechanical toys."

The next night, just as the clock struck 12, the little wooden captain and his men stood by Tilly's door.

"Rub-a-dud-dud," sounded the drummer on his little drum.

"Out came Tilly. 'Have you thought of a plan, captain?'"

"Yes," replied the captain, "and if you will call all of the toys that are not mechanical I will tell it to you."

It took some time for them to get to Tilly's house, for the mechanical toys were scurrying about as fast as they could run, laughing at the other toys that tried to get out of the way.

When all were gathered in Tilly's yard the little wooden captain spoke.

"This is my plan," he said with a very serious air. "We will call all the mechanical toys over here and tell them we want to see which one can go the fastest. We will ask the tin chauffeur and the hose cart driver to run a race; we will tell the tin mouse he cannot beat them running across the room. They will run over him or the horses will step on him."

"But what about the auto and the hose cart? They will only dash about

worse than ever if they run a race," said Tilly.

"Wait, wait," said the captain. "There is more to my plan, Miss Tilly."

"Now the man with the drum we will ask to drum as long as the race lasts and the black bear we will ask to dance and tell him he cannot turn his head and dance as long as the drum man plays."

"But I don't see how that will help us at all, captain," said Tilly.

"Wait, wait," said the captain; "you shall see how my wonderful plan will work. My men will now call the mechanical toys."

Up dashed the auto and the hose-cart, almost upsetting Tilly's house, and the captain told them they all admired them so very much they wanted to see how much they could do and how fast they could go.

It didn't take much urging to start them. Back and forth went the auto and the hose-cart and the mouse until poor mouse got in the way of the auto and he stopped running.

The auto driver and the cart driver ran until their springs snapped and they stood still staring at each other in a most bewildered manner.

Tilly and the other toys applauded the drum man and the bear so that every time he stopped they would begin again, so pleased were they to be admired, but by and by a buzzing sound was heard, and the black bear stood still with his head over his shoulder.

Slower and slower went the drum man's arms and all at once they stopped and he was still.

"You see my plan has worked out just as I intended it should," said the captain.

"Oh! captain, we can never thank you," said Tilly; "you certainly are a wise man."

"Don't mention thanking me, Miss Tilly," said the little captain; "it is the duty of a soldier to protect every one who calls upon him and this playroom is always welcome to call upon me or my men."—Baltimore News.

Still Genial

When Sir George Reid, the genial high commissioner for the Australian Commonwealth, was made a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the people of Australia, who had known him as plain George Reid, worried him a good deal about his new dignity.

At one of his political meetings, says the Family Herald, some one called out, "Say, Sir George, what does 'K. C. M. G.' mean?"

Without a moment's hesitation the new K. C. M. G. replied, "Keep Calling Me George!"—Youths Companion.

Choosing a Trade

When I'm a man I mean to keep
A little candy store.
And I'll give the sweets, in handfulls
To the children at the door.

I'll never, never frown at them
When they only have a penny,
Nor toss it roughly in a drawer
And give them scarcely any;

I'll bow to them politely,
And inquire, "Well, how is Jane?"
And I'll ask them to help themselves,
And say, "Please call again!"
—Caroline Hoffman in St. Nicholas.

Raising Butterflies

A farm in England is devoted exclusively to raising butterflies, of which upward of 30,000 are sold each year.—Montreal Star.

"The Bird Village"

"If on some winter day you were to alight from 'Ike' Bonner's stage and approach one of the neat-looking cottages on the main street of Meriden, X. II., it is more than likely that you would be greeted by the alighting of a wild bird upon your shoulder," writes Ernest Harold Baynes, in his book "Wild Bird Guests." "And probably you would think that the bird had simply made a mistake, until another one alighted on your hat and peeped at you over the brim. Then, if you asked the meaning of this familiarity, you would be told that you were in 'The Bird Village,' where birds are treated as honored guests from one year's end to another; where they are provided with food and lodging. . . . And you would hear all sorts of interesting and delightful experiences which some of the people have had with birds which have become so fearless that they will sometimes permit one to pick them up. And if you were to express doubt that such experiences would ever come to you, you would learn that there is no mystery about it; that it is simply a matter of being very quiet and gentle with your feathered guests; of being patient with them, and of using a little thought and ingenuity for their comfort and welfare. Meriden people have done these things, and they have been rewarded by having seven species of our winter birds come to their hands for food. Pine grosbeaks, white-winged crossbills, redpolls, pine siskins, white-breasted nuthatches, red-breasted nuthatches and chickadees have thus shown their appreciation of what the people of this little New England village have done for them. Perhaps no other place of equal size in this country has been thus honored. Every year for several years our people have had some memorable experiences with birds."

"For example, one . . . winter when the pine grosbeaks came down from the north in great numbers, we fed hundreds of them in the gardens of Meriden, and not only the writer but several other bird lovers fed them as they sat on hand or shoulder. They were so tame that one could sit down in the middle of a flock, and the birds would come into one's lap to feed. They would alight upon the heads of children watching them, and sometimes they allowed us to pick them up one in each hand. "Another winter the crossbills visited us. A few, six or eight, had been coming most of the summer to the garden path. Two or three were American and the rest white-winged crossbills. They crept about, quiet as mice, eating something, but just what it was I could not tell until they had been here for some time. Then one day after watching them at work for several minutes, I took a magnifying glass and went down on my knees to see what there might be there to attract them. I found that they had carved in every direction with their sharp bills. As there were no 'chips' I knew that these must have been eaten, so I tasted the clay to see why they had eaten it. It was very salty, the result of scattering salt on the path. . . . A few days later our friend . . . came to see us, and observing the crossbills, ran into the house for some salt, of which he had often observed their fondness. The flock continued to grow until mid-winter, when it numbered about 125. We went out to play with them for awhile almost every day, and by and by they seemed to look for our coming. We would sit on the well-trampled place prepared for their feeding ground, and from the trees about us they would come down in a musical shower, to alight upon

our heads and shoulders and to feed from our hands. . . .

"Sometimes in winter the redpolls come to Meriden in flocks aggregating many hundreds, and there are usually a number of pine siskins among them. At such times the streets of the village are alive with birds, and their cheerful twitterings make it seem as though spring had come several weeks in advance. These little birds alight in the doorways and swarm over the piazzas like flies on a sugar bowl, and they will feed from the hands of anyone who has the patience to stand still . . . for a little while. I have sat down among them, and had both species not only take food from my hand but treat me very much as they would a bush or a stump."

Tennyson's First Poems

In one of his earlier poems Tennyson wrote of

"The seven elms, the poplars four,
That stand before my father's door."
And in the same poem he describes
"The brook that loves
To purr over matted cress and ribbed sand,
Or dimple in the dark of rushy coves."

Anyone who will take the trouble to make his way to an out-of-the-way corner of England may see the old Somersby rectory which was Tennyson's birthplace; and, continuing along the country road, he may come to a brook which, so far as anyone knows, may have been the one referred to by the poet.

Somersby, in the days of Tennyson's youth, was so far away that the mails only reached it once or twice a week. But here Alfred Tennyson, with his brothers and sister, had a happy childhood. Leaving the quiet, sheltered village, with its thatched roofs and its church spire, they would go out to the sand dunes which the people of Lincolnshire call "the marsh," a belt of low grass land where the fields are separated by ditches and the scene is very like Holland. Then, farther inland, was the flat fen country and beyond that again the "wolds," low green hills, near one of which Somersby lies. Over all this country the strong sea winds blew, and these winds Tennyson always loved. One day, in the garden, in the midst of a wildly blowing wind, these words came to him and he chanted them to himself: "I hear a voice that's speaking in the wind." That was his first line of poetry, and it came to him on the wings of the wind.

"Alfred must have 'commenced poet,' as people used to say in olden times, when he was little more than seven years old," writes Maude Morrison Frank in "Great Authors in Their Youth." "One Sunday morning, when the small boy was for some reason to stay away from church, his brother Charles put a slate into his hand, telling him to write a poem about the flowers in the garden. Nothing loath, the younger child covered both sides of the slate with verses in the poetry of Thomson's 'Seasons,' the only poetry then known to him, and anxiously awaited the return of the critic. To his great joy and satisfaction, the slate was handed gravely back to him with the favorable verdict: 'Yes, you can write.'"

"The young poet's next task was a more difficult one, and his next critic less respectful. . . . His grandfather desired him to write a poem about his grandmother, which he obediently did. Whereupon the old gentleman, whose tastes were much more practical than literary, handed him a half guinea, a very large sum for a small boy to possess in those days, with the remark: 'Here is half a guinea for you, the first you have ever earned by poetry, and take my word for it, it will be the last.' The disapproving grandfather little dreamed that the much-despised poet would one day earn enough money from a single poem—his famous 'Maud'—to buy the beautiful home on the Isle of Wight which was his delight for many years. Had the old gentleman had his way, there would have been no poets in the Tennyson family."

Making a Simple Trestle

A trestle, or sawhorse, is a thing that is used almost daily, but material for the conventional form is not always at hand, nor is the common form easy for the tyro to make neatly and quickly, says the Youths Companion.

A simple, strong and useful trestle can be made from seven four-inch strips of ordinary board. Cut three of the strips of the length desired for the top, and four for the legs. Nail together the first three in the form of an I-beam; then nail on the legs.

For a trestle not over two feet high, and for light service, it will be sufficiently strong; but if great strength is desired, nail short pieces across the legs, preferably inside, and close to the top.

A Record Run

Carrying five passengers along the Pacific highway, a six-cylinder motor car made a remarkable non-stop run of 2050 miles in going from Tia Juana, Mexico, to Vancouver, B. C. Neither the engine nor the wheels were stopped once during the entire trip. The radiator was filled at the start and not again touched until the destination had been reached. At one point it was found necessary to use chains and these were slipped on the rear wheels while the machine was in motion. The run was made in 124 hours and 20 minutes. All meals were taken in the car, one man remaining at the steering wheel while his four companions ate; they also took it in turns to sleep.

Patch and the Chickens

On a farm up in Durham, there were six little chickens who were deserted by the mother hen as soon as they were hatched. So the farmer's wife put them in a basket and carried them into the cottage to keep them warm by the fire.

There they were discovered by a smooth-coated terrier, named Patch, . . . and she began to look after the chickens as if they were her own children. The little chicks also turned to her quite naturally for care and protection.

She used to treat them very gently, and would sit and watch them feed with the greatest interest. She would curl herself up, and then let them climb about her, and go to sleep between her paws. Sometimes she did not seem to consider the floor comfortable enough for her adopted family, and would jump on to a wooden settle which stood in the kitchen, and then with her feet she would pat the cushions into a cozy bed, and very carefully would take one chicken after another in her mouth and place them on the softest part.

Soon the time came for the chickens to be sent out into the world.

One day, when Patch was out for a walk, they were taken to the farmyard. When the poor little dog returned, she was quite broken-hearted and ran whining about the cottage. Then, as if seized with a sudden thought, she walked out of the door, and in a very short time she reappeared, followed by her feathered family, and again they took up their abode in the cottage. Every morning Patch used to take them out for a walk, and it was a most amusing sight to see the little terrier followed by a procession of six stately hens.—From "The Animal Story Book," edited by Andrew Lang.

Postscript

Little Johnny—Dad, there's a girl at our school whom we call Postscript. Dad—Postscript? What do you call her Postscript for?

Little Johnny—"Cause her name is Adeline Moore.—Our Dumb Animals.

The Rhyme of Pussy-Cat-Mew

Our Pussy-Cat-Mew
That sits on the fence,
Has eyes that are yellow
And really immense.

Our Pussy-Cat-Mew
Has pads on her paws,
That make her go softly,
And shelter her claws.

And she has long whiskers
That frame her black nose;
What use does she make of them
Do you suppose?

I'm very polite
To our Pussy-Cat-Mew;
She is so solemn
And dignified, too.

I know if she wanted,
She really could speak—
Say more in a minute
Than I in a week.

And that is the reason
I cannot commence
To tease our black pussy
That sits on the fence.

—Katherine Faith, in Philadelphia North American.

His Number

Teacher: I'm surprised at you, Sammy Wicks, that you cannot tell me when Christopher Columbus discovered America! What does the chapter heading of the week's lesson read?

Sammy: Columbus, 1492.

Teacher: Well, isn't that plain enough? Did you ever see it before?

Sammy: Yes'm, yes'm; but I always thought it was his telephone number.—Harpers Magazine.

A Screwless Corkscrew

A screwless corkscrew has been invented, a pointed shaft carrying a piece of metal on a pivot so that it falls at right angles beneath a cork that it has been thrust through.—Vancouver Daily Province.

Halma

Known but to comparatively few people is a checker game of doubtful origin that for complication of moves, plans and methods is almost the equal of chess and far ahead of checkers. As an amusement it generally appeals to those who play it more than either checkers or chess; at least it is more attractive to many, says the Montreal Star.

The game is simple in layout. There are 13 squares each way and in each corner 13 differently marked squares, starting with four on each outer line counting the corner, three each way next inside and one in the center. This leaves 10 squares on each of the two outer rows between the corners and these also should be differently marked from the field and from the corners.

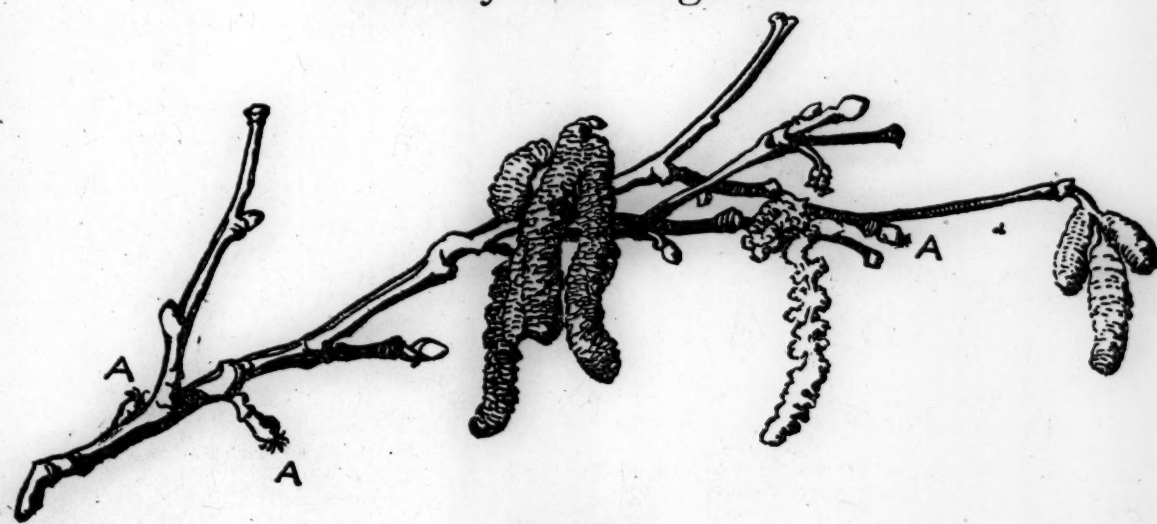
The long game is played with 13 men to each player, starting from opposite corners and forgetting the 10 double row squares. The short game is played with 10 men each, placed on these 10 double row squares. In each case the squares in corner or double rows are collectively called home, and the contest hinges on the race to get each set of men across the board in the least number of moves from one home to that opposite. Each player places his men on the squares of the home nearest him and then moves in turn.

The moves are in any direction, squares or diagonally, one square at a time, except when it is possible to jump, and any number of jumps may be made consecutively, but each separate and individual jump may be over opponents, and each must be in a straight line, though the next may be at right angles or diagonally. A single move and then a jump may not be made at the same time. No men are taken from the board when jumping or at any time.

To Guide Aviators

For the guidance of aviators a French aerial league will have the latitude and longitude of towns painted on the tops of gasometers throughout the country.—Vancouver Daily Province.

Botany for Beginners



Hazel Twig

X. THE WIND AND THE FLOWERS.

In nine tenths of all known flowering plants the power of locomotion, necessary for carrying the pollen away to others of the same kind, is supplied by insects. The same service is done for the remaining tenth by the breezes. The ones that are served by bees, butterflies and similar creatures may be known by their color and scent and by the honey or nectar that is concealed within. If, on the other hand, the wind is to be depended upon, none of these features are required, but other remarkable qualities immediately make plain to the naturalist what is the agent to be employed. The bright colors are replaced by green or brown and there is no scent. Instead of the small quantity of pollen, which is all that is necessary for the economical insect carriers, there is a lavish abundance, for the air must be thickly laden with it in order that the small flowers, for which it is intended and which may

be far off and widely scattered, may receive even a few grains. One of the commonest instances is that of the cone-bearing trees, the pines, spruces, hemlocks and larches. The pollen of all these is wind-borne and, in order that it may float in the breeze as long as possible, each grain is often provided with minute balloon-like air cases. At the time of year when the pollen is sent out there is in some coniferous forests so large a quantity that it is washed down in yellow streams. The advantage of giving away the pollen to other flowers, so ingeniously secured in insect-visited plants, is made certain of in this case because the young cones that require the pollen do not produce any of their own at all. The birches, alders and hazels behave in very much the same way, the pollen being produced in a large number of scentless and nearly colorless flowers, crowded upon a hanging tail-like catkin. In the hazel, clouds of pollen come out of the catkins when the wind shakes them and float

through the leafless branches, powdering the tufts of red hairs which show where the hazelnuts are going to be. The grasses also belong to this class of plants. In order to see how they disperse their pollen, it is only necessary to visit some luxuriant meadow on a warm still day in the summer, when the grasses are in full flower. At every motion of the air, clouds of yellow dust are seen to float slowly along through the tops of the plants. In this case the feathery stigmas, put out to catch the pollen in each flower, would surely get their own if it were not that the anthers, that contain it hang on light threads and so are swung by the wind away from their own plant. Of course, out of the clouds of mixed kinds of grass pollen that drift across the surface of grass fields, every flower catches a good deal that is of no use to it, but the quantity given out by such plants is so immense that eventually a few grains of the right kind reach each flower.

RUSSIA URGED AS FIELD FOR AMERICAN TRADE

Cultivation of Commercial Relations Advocated on a Cooperative Basis as Unusually Desirable to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That Russia is on the verge of the greatest industrial boom in her history and that the United States will profit more than any other foreign country as a consequence of an increased demand for imports, is the opinion of Alexander Wladimirovitch Behr, vice-president of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce.

"Of course," said Mr. Behr, in discussing his views with a representative of 'The Christian Science Monitor,' "we will have to wait for the end of the war for this increase in industry, but when articles of peace have been signed it will become at once apparent."

"No individuals are more aware of this fact than the leading American business men and capitalists, and they realize very clearly that the time has come when it will no longer be of advantage to this country to withhold investments in properties of the Russian empire. I have lately talked with numbers of the more influential leaders in this country and have found them without exception interested in the prospect for an enormously increased trade with Russia. There is a growing realization, perfectly clear to me, on the part of American capital that Russia is to be one of the great fields for investment immediately after the war. It has been a mistake to attach so much importance to the propaganda in favor of wholesale investments of American capital in the South American countries. It seems to me that the United States could easily find herself in embarrassing political situations after the war if she attempts the obtaining of great shares of South American trade which have heretofore been controlled, very largely by certain European countries."

"This greater interest on the part of American capitalists and business men in Russian industry results from a clearer understanding of Russian possibilities since the opening of the war, it seems to me. Heretofore there has been an enormous amount of the grossest ignorance in both countries, the one concerning the other. Only the other day a man, apparently quite learned in most respects, asked me whether we had any apples in Russia and I have no doubt that there are any number of Russians who fondly imagine wild Indians run loose about the streets of New York city."

"American capital, I believe, will be more interested in Russian investments along the line of mining and the building of railroads; this will be the case in the beginning, at any rate, since it is along these two lines, the latter especially, that Americans have had most experience and feel safest. There will be a great increase of purchases of machinery and machinery supplies in Russia."

Mr. Behr said that since the establishment of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce in Moscow, in May, 1913, plans have been launched for the opening of branches in more than a dozen Russian cities and after the war many more will be opened. Likewise there is expected the opening of branches in many leading cities in this country.

"The Russian-American Chamber of Commerce," said Mr. Behr, "is under the guidance and protection of the Russian imperial government, being part of the ministry of trade and industry. Already considerable sums of money have been given to the chamber by the ministry for maintenance and extension."

"The importance of the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce will grow more and more apparent both in Russia and in the United States. It will be especially appreciated in Russia when it is realized how greatly that country has been in need of industrial awakening. The fact is simply that Russia has let German capital and German enterprise overrun her industrially, and now it is necessary for her to stand on her own feet, and this she is getting ready to do. There is no question about the special advantages that will come to the United States and to American capitalists and business men by entering into larger commercial relations with Russia. It will be found that these relations can be carried on and extended with less political interference than elsewhere, and this will be but one of the advantages."

WHOLESALE FLOUR PRICES ARE DOWN

Boston wholesale flour dealers report a reduction of about 10 cents per barrel in the price of flour today, due to the drop in wheat Wednesday. Dealers are not buying much of the staple, however, owing to the uncertainty of the market and the continual rise and fall of wheat prices. About 10 days ago when wheat made a sudden break the mills were able to offer flour from 60 to 70 cents per barrel cheaper than former prices, and consequently many buyers laid in large stocks. Since then, however, wheat recovered much of the drop and little has been bought.

Wholesale prices quoted today were: Spring patents, \$5.75@6.50; spring clears in sacks, \$5.20@5.50; special short patents, \$6.00@7.10, with fancy flour at \$7.75; winter patents, \$5.70@6; winter straights, \$5.40@5.55; winter clears, \$5.25@5.60, and Kansas patents in sacks, \$5.40@5.90.

INDUSTRIAL ART EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

Dr. James P. Haney in Address Before Chicago Commerce Men Asks for Its Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—At an Association of Commerce luncheon recently Dr. James P. Haney, director of art of the public schools of New York, presented the need of industrial art education in American public schools. John D. Shoop, superintendent of Chicago schools, in introducing the speaker said he felt that the willingness of the great commercial organization to yield a portion of its time to the consideration of the topic indicated a tendency of the times to "bring the thing idealistic and the thing that is realistic into closer relations."

The reason for the increasing demand for industrial art education was first touched on by Dr. Haney. "As the country developed into a great manufacturing land we began to get and are getting now in increasing degree the pressure of the factory," said he, "the pressure of the manufacturer who wants to see the schools trained so that those who are drawn from them will be useful in his work."

"The idea that we are able in this country to develop our educational system by ourselves, without reference to educational systems elsewhere, is an error. We see specifically that it is an error when we come to examine this pressure which is brought up abroad on the subject of industrial art education; because abroad, art education from this side, the industrial side, is regarded as economically one of the most important things that the state can be interested in. It touches industry on every hand."

"I have been in towns which were all steel workers' towns, and there was an industrial art school for steel workers. I have been in towns which were silk workers' towns, and there was an industrial school for silk workers. So I have been in pottery towns, where they were all pottery workers, and found an industrial art school there."

"Virtually it is a fact that in England and on the continent every city half the size of Detroit has an industrial art school of its own, supported by governmental authorities, and in those schools have splendid equipments."

"A great organization of this kind can do a deal in helping in the development of industrial art in the schools of Chicago," said Dr. Haney in conclusion. "You can do a deal in the development of the work of the state. You can do a tremendous deal in backing up the efforts of the directors of your Art Institute in bringing practical art education into the classes. You can do a deal in making it worth while for the young men to go to these schools."

BROWN APPROVES OF VISIT DAY AND DINNER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The advisory board of the Associated Alumni of Brown University at its annual session today approved the establishment of an annual alumni visiting day, and of a New England Brown dinner in Boston next winter, with which the annual dinners of the various local associations should be merged. It elected four trustees of the Loyalty Fund: Byron S. Watson of Providence, Ralph Thrall King of Cleveland, O., Edward H. Weeks of Providence and Elmer T. Stevens of Chicago, Ill.

FAVORS ENLARGING INTERSTATE BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce today decided to make a favorable report on the Adamson bill enlarging the interstate commerce commission by two members and giving it the power to subdivide in the transaction of its work.

It also will report favorably on the Newlands resolution providing for an investigation by a congressional committee into all phases of railroad legislation as recommended by President Wilson in his last annual message to Congress.

OHIO WESLEYANS DINE

The New England Alumni Association of the Ohio Wesleyan University held its annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick last night. Among those who spoke were Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston schools, President Herbert Welch of the Ohio Wesleyan University, President Lemuel Murlin of Boston University and Dr. Abraham Ribnary. Dr. Welch spoke of the rapid development of the university and mentioned plans for celebrating its seventy-fifth anniversary in 1918. Dr. John Marshall Barker of Boston University was elected president. Plans for biennial meetings of the alumni were discussed.

SHARES SUBJECT TO EXCISE TAX

By a decision of the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court, handed down yesterday, shares of stock in national banks held by domestic corporations in Massachusetts are subject to an excise tax. The decision is made in the case of A. J. Tower Company against the commonwealth, in which the plaintiff asked to have abated a tax levied on 50 shares of the Merchants National Bank, valued at \$15,050, and 100 shares of the First National Bank of the value of \$43,500. The company claimed that as the banks had already paid a tax on these shares, the action of the tax commissioners constituted double taxation and was unconstitutional.

COMMUNITY IDEA SPREADING OUT IN MINNESOTA

Doing Away With the Lines Which Divide City and Country — Notable Examples of Town Progress Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—What is perhaps the most pretentious undertaking conceived and carried out through the influence of what has come to be known in Minnesota as the "new community spirit" has been launched at Wheaton, Minn., county seat of Traverse county. The citizens have dedicated and opened a school building which is more than a schoolhouse in that it is intended to be the center of every civic event of both the town and the district surrounding Wheaton.

In the new building are the school rooms of Wheaton town and the 10 rural districts which make up that centralized educational district. It also houses the headquarters of the county farm bureau, the city library, a woman's rest room for the women of the town and country, a large gymnasium for the use of citizens of the centralized school district as well as the school pupils, an auditorium for use as a theater in school and town dramas, and for farmers' and civic meetings, and a bureau of domestic economy and farm mechanics.

Efforts will be made to keep the building open in the evenings as well as in the sunlit hours, with night school classes for citizens of the town, and in agriculture for the farmers and farmers' sons.

The building was dedicated on Washington's birthday, with speeches by Gov. J. A. Burnquist, and other leaders in civic and agricultural affairs of the state. Many of them believed that Wheaton will become a center of study for educators interested in rural school problems.

The first play by local actors was given in the municipal theater, and dinner was served to 1000 guests in the corridors by the high school domestic department. Of the 750 pupils now in the schools of the consolidated district, 150 are from the farms about Wheaton.

The main motive in the movement has been the desire to "wipe out the lines which divide the town and country." It would be hard to point out on the map any town in the state which has not felt some impulse of this Minnesota movement, either through cooperative creamery or live stock associations, or bankers' efforts to aid the soil tillers.

At Northfield, the home of Carleton College and a large dairying industry, the community movement received its most conspicuous start. When business men decided that the town and the country owed it to each other to become knit together in many ways, they organized a "community picnic" and invited all the farmers round about to come. That was the opening of the movement, which took as its slogan "Get acquainted with your neighbor; you might like him."

Most of the farmers present did not need that invitation. There already were 20 farmers' clubs in the vicinity which met regularly to study their own problems and to give the men and their wives and children a better social life. The upshot of the picnic and the farmers' organization was the forming of a Northfield community center, with A. M. Field, secretary of the commercial club of the town, named as secretary of the new body. Arrangements were made to take over the old Y. M. C. A. building as headquarters, and this has since been transformed into a community center for both town and country. Rural members were invited into the commercial club and given representation on the board.

The church had a large part in the amalgamation of the East Castle Rock people in Dakota county. There the farmers' clubs bought the building of a denominational church from which the members had fallen away, parked the grounds and redecorated the building, and turned it into a center for the community life of the district. There the socials of the farmers' clubs and their business meetings are held, and there a Sunday school is maintained with weekly Sabbath meetings. Every Sunday, too, a minister is brought in and religious services held, though the selection is not confined to any denomination. Baseball teams and bands have been organized, and there are concerts at regular intervals in winter.

Barnum was a sawmill town, and the closing of the sawmill after the forests thereabouts had given up their toll left it without its excuse to exist and do business. Farming was difficult work in the cutover lands. H. C. Hanson, a progressive banker, however, found the answer in the dairy and egg industry. Stumpage does not prevent good pasturage, and cows thrive on the grass that grows rank on cutover lands. Mr. Hanson bought the town's creamery and organized a branch for the selling of eggs. From an output which paid the farmers a total of \$80 in 1910, the business was increased to a total of \$14,000 in 1915.

Movements of the same sort have caused progress at Duluth, which joined with the farmers and created a live-stock loan credit of \$35,000; at Rochester, where good roads formed the impelling force, ending in a community building furnished by the commercial club, with gathering places for farmers' clubs and a rest room for farm women; at Alexandria and at Grand Rapids.

The main result of the "community spirit" in each community which has tried it has been that the farmer thinks more kindly of the business man, and

the business man more cordially of the farmer. The new resolve is to admit the farmer into every phase of community, civic, social and business life, for the mutual gain of town and country.

"The business of the community," said one exponent of the idea, "is to provide itself with every facility to better trade and develop itself."

REVERE BILL FOR POWER TO ABATE TAXES REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Americans arriving here from the Orient recently have united in the opinion that, while the political and diplomatic situation in the far east is at this time uncertain and not well defined, there is one great fact that stands out distinctly, from whatever angle the oriental situation may be viewed. This fact, say the returning Americans, is that the time is now ripe for the United States to take its natural part in the commercial and industrial development of the far eastern lands.

Edgar Byram Davis, vice-president of the General Rubber Company of New York, who has been a student of the Orient and conditions there for several years, and who has just arrived here, in an interview with a representative of 'The Christian Science Monitor,' said he believed that if the American people understood the nature and extent of the opportunities that await them in that part of the world, they would not hesitate to take advantage of those opportunities, through a wish to avoid international complications or doing anything un-American.

"For these opportunities," said Mr. Davis, "are not opportunities for exploitation on the one hand or for philanthropy on the other. The United States does not want to seize the natural resources, or the commercial opportunities of any country, and it does not want to impose its political or religious institutions upon a people that does not want them; but, in my opinion, the United States would, if its people understood the situation, at once take measures to share in the natural and normal development of the Orient to the extent to which its position as a world power entitles it. And it would do this not for the sole benefit of itself, nor for the benefit of the Orient, but for the sake of the rewards that cannot fail to spring from those commercial relations that are mutually advantageous. Such relations, instead of engendering strife or leading to 'entangling alliances,' are the best safeguard that can be had for maintaining the international equilibrium and inter-racial good will."

And in order to take her proper place in the commercial expansion of the far east—which, he believes, recent events make it extremely opportune for her to do—Mr. Davis said that he believed that an efficient maritime and naval policy should be maintained by the United States. He said that he believed that the United States had proved to its own people and to the world that it could be trusted to take its place as a world power without embarking upon an imperialistic regime or one calculated to lead the country into dangerous international complications. As proof of this he cited the American administration of the Philippine islands, which, he said, in motive and in practical accomplishment had been without parallel in the history of colonial administration.

"In fact," said Mr. Davis, "the time has come when the United States must decide whether she is going to live up to those international opportunities and duties that have forced upon her. I do not speak as an imperialist—for I am not one—but as a student of oriental affairs and as one who wishes to see the United States take that place in international commerce and comity to which her interests and her duty entitle her. When this one central point is settled, when it is once decided whether the United States is going to take its place as a responsible member of the family of nations—not for the purpose of aggression but simply to do its duty to itself and the world—when that one point is settled," said Mr. Davis, "all other questions, such as matters of armament of naval strength and policy, and of mercantile marine, will be seen to be details that will be settled naturally, rightly and in order."

"And as I said," he continued, "I do not think that there would be any doubt in the people of the United States as to whether they wish to take this step, if they understood the situation in the Orient. For adequate participation in the trade and commerce of the Orient on the part of America does not mean that we must force ourselves into a situation where we are not wanted. The Orient wants and needs us and what we have in the same degree that we want and need that the Orient has. For the United States, it is simply a matter of living up to its highest destiny."

In speaking of the reports that are abroad to the effect that Japan is likely to seek some kind of an alliance with Germany after the close of the war, Mr. Davis said it is true that it is the talk of the street, in the coast cities of Japan—in Kobe, Nagasaki, and Yokohama, for example—that Japan, in taking the side of the entente Allies in the present war, "may have backed the wrong horse."

"This idea is quite widely expressed and is reflected in the press," said Mr. Davis, "but whether it emanates from the government, or whether it reaches the governmental consciousness, I have no means of knowing. Just why Japan should feel this way is not explained by those expressing this view, for it is generally admitted that the friendly Japanese-Russian relations now existing are expected to give to Japan the means of gaining her

ambitions for territorial expansion on the Asiatic continent."

Asked as to the opinion among Americans in the Orient and among students of the oriental situation, as to the belief that is expressed in responsible journals and elsewhere to the effect that Japan is likely to seek territorial expansion on this side of the Pacific, Mr. Davis said that so far as he knew, there is no such belief among those who are well informed on the situation. "In my opinion Japan is far too wise to embark upon such an adventure," he said, "especially when she has at her very doors opportunities and conditions for expansion that so far excel any chances that she would find, even if successful, on this side of the Pacific."

PROSPECT SEEN IN ORIENT FOR UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Natural Part in the Commercial and Industrial Development of Far Eastern Lands Declared to Await the Taking

RESULTS SEEN IN GOVERNMENT BY A COMMISSION

Kansas City, Kan., Clearing Debt Inherited From Ward System, Improves Public Utilities and Provides Intercity Trafficway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—That six years of commission government have placed this city in better condition than it has been since its village days is evidenced by the fact that the strongest opponents of the new rule at the time it was proposed have been converted to its support. Taxes are lower and there is more to show for what has been spent.

Although hampered for years by old regime politicians and debt inherited from the ward and councilmanic government, the city has built an adequate electric light and power plant, completed large additions to the municipal water plant, constructed considerable units of a comprehensive park and boulevard system, established playgrounds, acquired and improved parks and brought several public service corporations to an accounting.

And all this has been done without revenue from saloons. There is not a place in this city of approximately 100,000 population where liquor is sold openly. Recently the delivery of liquor was practically stopped. This was accomplished with the greatest difficulty, because the city is separated by nothing but a street from Kansas City, Mo., which is "wet," and includes a large element which patronizes the saloon.

Next August the city will have to meet the payment of \$218,500 in refunding bonds issued by the city government and the city clerk has announced that the money will be on hand to pay them, with no additional tax required. This is part of the debt of \$1,383,000 inherited recently. Now the city meets all its bills currently through the strict adherence to the budget system. A part of the inherited debt were unpaid election bills. This debt drew interest in the beginning of \$61,000 a year.

The commissioners have issued bonds only on the vote of the people, and these for acquiring the light plant and extending the water system. These bonds are \$2,066,309 for the water plant and \$784,916 for the light plant. Both these, however, are being paid off by the revenues of the plants. The city's annual expenditures amount to about \$1,250,000.

The light plant was acquired in 1911, and the city immediately reduced the price of current from 10 cents a kilowatt hour to 6 cents. A short time afterward a special price was made for cooking of 3 cents. The department has sold cooking appliances to the people at cost in order to get the plan started, and many have taken advantage of the proposition on account of the shortage of natural gas in the winter months.

As an instance of the contrast in the manner in which business is done under commission government and under the old councilmanic form the construction of a great intercity trafficway may be cited. It was decided to build this work, and both cities consented to the plan. Kansas City, Kan., had the much larger part of the work to do, including a high line bridge across the Kaw river, a long approach to it, and a stretch of viaduct from the east end of the bridge to the state line. Kansas City, Mo., had to build only a short strip of elevated structure, but now with the Kansas side of the work practically all done the Missouri end has not been started, owing to the difficulty in getting a council of 32 members together on the details of the necessary proceedings. The five commissioners of the Kansas side city meet and carry out these minor details without delay. The only recourse the Missouri city has now is to build a temporary wooden approach which will have to be torn down later, a complete loss.

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OFFERS OF NEW TESTIMONY MADE IN BRANDEIS CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts today appeared before the Brandeis subcommittee of the Senate judiciary committee to ask that three more Boston men be summoned as witnesses. They are William F. Fitzgerald of Fitzgerald Hubbard & Co., Samuel L. Powers and James L. Richardson.

Mr. Fitzgerald is understood to be ready to tell of the Old Dominion copper case and Mr. Powers of the sliding scale gas case. The committee took the matter under advisement.

FORCIBLE REMOVAL BILL IS CARRIED OVER

Hearing on the forcible removal bill relating to incoercible tuberculosis patients was again postponed today by the legislative committee on public health because of an extended discussion of another measure. Chairman Clark of the committee announced that it would be considered at 10:30 a. m. Friday.

All the time of today's hearing was devoted to the bill recommended by the department of health requiring each of the counties except Suffolk, Nantucket and Dukes to maintain tuberculosis hospitals. It was favored by numerous county commissioners and public health officials. County Commissioner Gould of Middlesex opposed it as an unnecessary financial burden.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Thursday:

Army Orders
Second Lt. Philip G. Blackmore, coast artillery corps, now unassigned, will report to the commanding officer coast defenses of Sandy Hook for assignment to a company. Capt. Granville Sevier, coast artillery corps, is relieved from assignment to the one hundred and thirty-seventh company, and will report to the commanding officer coast defenses of Sandy Hook for assignment to duty on his staff. Capt. Thomas M. Robins, corps of engineers, is detailed as a member of the examining board at the army building, New York city, vice Col. Julian L. Schley, corps of engineers, is directed to report in person upon the completion of his test in horsemanship to Col. Henry C. Newcomer, corps of engineers, president of the examining board, Washington, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

The following promotions of cavalry officers are announced: James E. Abbott, first lieutenant sixth cavalry, to captain; Rowland B. Ellis, first lieutenant fourth cavalry, to captain; Selwyn D. Smith, first lieutenant tenth cavalry, to captain; George F. Bailey, first lieutenant second cavalry, to captain; Herman Koebe, second lieutenant first cavalry, to first lieutenant; John A. Warden, second lieutenant fifteenth cavalry, to first lieutenant; John B. Johnson, second lieutenant third cavalry, to first lieutenant; Victor M. Whitfield, second lieutenant fifth cavalry, to first lieutenant; Claude D. B. Hunt, second lieutenant thirteenth cavalry, to first lieutenant; N. B. Uller Briscoe, second lieutenant fifteenth cavalry, to first lieutenant; Elbert E. Farman, Jr., second lieutenant second cavalry, to first lieutenant. Each of the officers assigned to a regiment will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. Captains Ellis, Culver, Davis and Lieutenants Sumner, Erwin, McNeill, Ross and Farman will remain at their present duties.

Capt. Gardenheim, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, will join the troop to which he may be assigned. Lieuts. Hall and Briscoe, upon their arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave of absence which may be granted them, will join the regiments to which assigned. Capt. Selwyn D. Smith will proceed on the first available transport to join the regiment to which assigned. Each of the other officers named will join the regiments in the military service. Leave of absence for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted First Lieut. George L. Van Deusen, coast artillery corps.

Navy Orders
Lt. Comdr. F. R. McCarty, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to works of Gallup Company, Norwich, Conn. Lt. (J. G.) H. H. Benson, detached navy yard, Washington, D. C., to bureau of steam engineering, navy department. Lt. (J. G.) W. H. O'Brien, detached Yorktown, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., connection Alaskan rail expedition. Ensign R. D. Kirkpatrick, detached receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal., to Yorktown. Chap. J. F. Fleming, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 28. P. A. Paym. J. H. Knapp, detached naval radio station, Radio, Va., to supply March 15.

Movements of Vessels
Sailed—Barney, Annapolis for Philadelphia; Birmingham, Mayaguez for Ponce, P. R.; Tennessee, Hampton Roads for Port au Prince, Virginia, Guantanamo for Boston; Walke, Charleston for Key West; Whipple, San Pedro for San Diego.

Arrived—Cheyenne, San Pedro; Cleveland, Acapulco; Delaware, Guantanamo; Marietta, Veracruz; Nanshan, Guaymas; Pentucket, Newport.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Pacific reserve fleet, has been transferred from the Milwaukee to the Maryland. The flag of the commander of the battleship squadron, Atlantic fleet, has been temporarily transferred from the Arkansas to the Texas.

SECRETARY OF WAR N. D. BAKER QUALIFIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newton D. Baker was sworn in as secretary of war today. At 10 o'clock the President received his new cabinet member at the White House to outline the duties of the office, the situation as it stands with regard to Mexico and the increased army and navy questions.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE ELECTS

The first meeting of the newly elected board of directors of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange was held at the Hotel Lenox last evening when George F. Washburn of Brookline, chairman of the legislative committee of the exchange for a number of years, was elected president. The board also named the following vice-presidents: Former Gov. Q. A. Brackett, former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, John Hays Hammond, Augustus Belmont, William B. Lawrence, Frederick Ayer, Col. Everett C. Benton, Edmond D. Codman, Frederick H. Prince and William M. Wood.

PLEA TO HALT DAM BILL MADE BY MR. PINCHOT

Conservationist Declares Passage of Shields Measure by the Senate Is a Blow to the Rights of the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—While public attention was absorbed in international matters the "waterpower monopolists" were able to slip through the Senate Wednesday the "most serious attack upon conservation since the effort to turn Alaska over to the Guggenheims in 1910" in the form of the Shields dam bill, said Gifford Pinchot, president of the National Conservation Association in a statement today.

"No worse assault on the rights of the people has been committed in Congress for many years than the passage of the Shields waterpower grabbing bill by the Senate yesterday," he said. "The waterpower monopolists won. The people lost because a majority of their representatives in the Senate went back on them."

"This special interest bill could not have passed if the press and the public had not been absorbed by the international crisis. Neither could it have passed if the administration had opposed its passage. The crisis in our foreign affairs just when the discussion of the bill was at its height prevented popular knowledge of the raid on public property. If the people had known about it they would have stopped it. The administration could have stopped it at any time but failed to do so. It must now bear its share of responsibility for the most serious attack upon conservation since the effort to turn Alaska over to the Guggenheims was blocked in 1910."

"In an open letter of Jan. 29 when the present international crisis was still in the future, the national conservation association laid the facts about the Shields bill before the President. The letter also pointed out that unless the President opposed the bill it would pass. He was clearly informed that the Shields bill gives the use of enormously valuable public property to the waterpower interests without compensation. Ostensibly it provides for a method of restoring its own property to the public at the end of 50 years. As a matter of fact it has been so drawn as to make it practically impossible for the people to take their own water powers back into their hands. That is to say the Shields bill gives away to the special interests forever and for nothing the greatest and most valuable natural resources still left in the public hands."

"This and every other statement made in the letter to the President has since been confirmed. Yet during the five weeks over which the debate extended, and in spite of other appeals for action against the bill, the administration remained silent. A combination between administration Democrats and reactionary Republicans drove the bill through. "This raid on the public waterpower has not yet finally succeeded. These waterpowers are not yet lost for good. The Shields bill has passed the Senate, but it has not passed the House. In the waterpower fight this year and last the House stood firm for the public rights. Our hope is that it will do so again. The hope of the raiders under the rules of Congress is to rush the bill through in the closing hours of the session, as has been done with many raiding bills before. If they should succeed, over 60,000,000 water horsepower, if we accept the estimate of the Senate committee which reported the bill, or an amount equal to twice as much as all the power of every kind in use in the United States today will pass out of the hands of the people into the grasp of the waterpower monopolists."

"There is nothing partisan in the effort to save this prodigious public asset for the people. Without regard to party every senator and representative who stands for this raid should hear from his constituents just what they think about it and all the public-spirited members of both the House and the Senate who have been standing for the rights of the people should be given in full measure the support and the credit which rightly belongs to them. Not even the international situation important as that is should be allowed to obscure this great domestic issue. The people sometimes forget their own interests, but the grabbers never do."

The Senate passed the Shields waterpower bill Wednesday afternoon by a vote of 46 to 22. Many Republicans voted for it and several Democrats recorded their votes against it. As adopted the bill permits dams in navigable waters under licenses issued by the secretary of war and gives grantees the right to operate power plants for 50 years, when the federal government may take over the plant after giving two years' notice and paying a fair value, to be determined by the secretary of war and the owner, or by proceedings in the United States courts. Regulation of rates and services is placed with the states in which the plants are located, or if interstate commerce is involved, with the interstate commerce commission. No works shall be operated in any combination to limit the output of electric power or in restraint of trade.

Several senators voted for the bill who had opposed it during the debate. One of them, Senator Walsh, said he considered it had legislation, but firmly believed it would be amended when it reached the House.

A final effort to prevent a vote on the measure and return it to the committee was made by Senator Hastings, whose

motion to recommit was beaten 49 to 19. An amendment by Senator Chilton requiring the secretary of war to decide contests for permits to build dams in favor of the applicant offering the lowest priced service to the public was defeated, 30 to 21.

Senator Walsh made a hard but losing fight to obtain for the federal government compensation for public land withdrawn for use in dam construction on the basis of power created. His amendment was opposed by Senator Shafroth and other senators of the public land states, who contended that the government had no control over waterways except in so far as concerned their navigability. Senator Hastings and other conservation champions sought vainly to substitute a measure based on the Wisconsin waterpower law, and retaining with Congress control of power sites. Senator Newlands tried without success to attach to the bill his measure providing a waterways commission and appropriating \$60,000,000 annually for 10 years for flood control, waterway improvement and soil protection.

The bill also provides that no works shall be operated in any combination to limit the output of electrical power or in restraint of trade.

LABOR DIVIDED ON THE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BILL

A. F. of L. Supports Measure, While New Bedford Textile Industry Is Opposed

A bill providing for compulsory school attendance for children up to the age of 16 which came up for a hearing today before the legislative committee on education found representatives of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor and those of the textile industry in New Bedford opposing each other as to its merits.

John P. Meade of Brockton, representing the A. F. of L., who supported the measure, anticipated the opposition of the textile workers and asked the committee to consider the question from the standpoint of the general welfare of the commonwealth.

"The great majority of boys who leave school between the ages of 14 and 16 are spending their time in idleness," he said. "I know that in the textile industry the manufacturers regard the family wage as the unit and this condition should not be allowed to obtain. The head of the family should be allowed to earn a wage sufficient to support his family and keep his children in school and it is time the commonwealth uprooted these conditions. The time is arriving when there is need of a more intelligent citizenship."

Francis J. Duffy, Jr., secretary of the New Bedford Weavers Association, and Representatives John Halliwell of New Bedford opposed the bill. William C. Moore, superintendent of schools in New Bedford, also spoke in opposition. Mr. Duffy described conditions as they exist in the textile industry in New Bedford and told of the hardship such a law would work upon many of the families in that city.

Representative David Mancovitz of Boston spoke in favor of his own petition prohibiting the soliciting of information concerning the religious beliefs and practices of teachers and others applying for positions in public schools. Representative Mancovitz argued that there should be no discrimination over the question of religion and mentioned the fact that the civil service commission does not allow it to enter into its appointments and recommendations.

Benjamin B. Ailing, Mrs. Susan E. Stevens and Frank D. Chester, former consular-general of the United States in Hungary, favored a bill prohibiting the use of sectarian and religious titles on public school buildings, which was opposed by John C. Gordon, secretary of the Anglo-American Society; Mrs. Helen A. McDonald of the League of Catholic Women and Francis J. Duffy, Jr., of New Bedford.

TRAINLOAD OF SUGAR SHIPMENT ARRIVES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A train load of Hawaiian raw cane sugar, the vanguard of a shipment of 250,000 tons shipped by rail from San Francisco to the Atlantic seaboard arrived at the Port Richmond freight yards here Wednesday. It was the first time that a train loaded with sugar ever made this journey, as it also established a new record for freight trains carrying non-perishable freight by making the run in 14 days. The sugar, which is being shipped in trains of 50 cars, each train carrying a total of more than 2000 tons, represents the largest transcontinental freight haul of any one commodity ever handled by the railroads in solid train load lots. The scarcity of ships and the increased ocean freight rates as well as the saving of time influenced the transport by rail.

CONSUMERS LEAGUE MEETS

Legislative work that has been accomplished by the Massachusetts branch of the Consumers League was reviewed by Mrs. Frank W. Halliwell, president, at the eighteenth annual meeting held yesterday afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston. Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers League, asked the league to support the federal bills for preventing interstate commerce in goods made by either very young children or by prison labor.

ENDOWMENT FUND GROWS

EUGENE, Ore.—The endowment campaign of the Eugene Bible University to raise an endowment of \$200,000 in order to obtain \$50,000 offered by James J. Hill, is progressing favorably, according to the Portland Oregonian.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE QUARTERLY MEETING IS HELD

Grand Master Melvin M. Johnson Gives a Sketch of Career of Richard Gridley

About 250 of the members of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, A. F. & A. M., held their quarterly communication yesterday afternoon in Masonic Temple, Tremont and Boylston streets. Melvin M. Johnson, grand master, presided. The attendance for this meeting was considered very satisfactory, the greater number of the 273 lodges of the state being represented.

Grand Master Johnson told the members of the Grand lodge that increased demands were being made upon the Charlton Masonic home and he advised that contributions be asked of the craft for the furnishing of rooms in an additional building.

The grand master gave an interesting sketch of the career of Richard Gridley, brother of Grand Master Jeremy Gridley. Richard Gridley was a military man and had charge of the building of many forts and fortifications during the period of his activity. He was engaged in the construction of the redoubts and other defenses on Bunker Hill and was near Gen. Joseph Warren during part of that engagement.

A letter dated 1760 was exhibited by Grand Master Johnson. It referred to Benjamin Frothingham, who was at one time a well known Mason and a member of Army lodge, No. 3, the history of which is unknown to Masons of today.

Past Grand Master Charles T. Gallagher presented the grand lodge with an ancient book which contained many original Masonic documents which had to do with the time and events in Masonry at the very early history of the craft in this country.

Among the permanent members of the grand lodge of Massachusetts who were present at yesterday's meeting were Past Grand Masters Edwin B. Holmes, Charles T. Gallagher, John Albert Blake, Dana J. Flanders and Everett C. Benton.

In every year of the past 25 with three exceptions the Massachusetts Convention of High Priests has chosen as its Excellent President, Most Excellent Warren B. Ellis. He was head of the grand chapter on those three years, which were an exception. At the annual meeting on Tuesday he was re-elected Excellent President. With him were elected the following officers: Right Excellent William H. H. Soule, Brookline, vice-president; Most Excellent Frederick T. Comee, Cambridge, treasurer; Most Excellent J. Gilman Waite, Medford, secretary; Right Excellent James S. Blake, Brookline, master of ceremonies; Augustus Ridgeway, Brookline, conductor; Arthur W. Burr, Hingham, herald; Simeon Cragin, East Boston, sentinel.

Eleven were added to the enrollment which now exceeds 500. The ceremony was conferred upon the following: Irving G. Findlay, St. Paul's chapter; Clarence M. Chase, Orient chapter; Frank A. Talcott, Winthrop chapter; Frank S. E. Elliott, William Ferson chapter; Herbert E. Fletcher, Mt. Horeb chapter; William H. Delory, Worcester chapter; Anthony F. Brier, Sylvester Baxter chapter; James N. Littleton, Dorchester chapter; Joseph W. Swain, Isle of Sea chapter; Harris M. Howe, Hampden chapter; Millidge G. Munro, Gardner chapter.

In an address following the annual dinner, President Ellis spoke of the antiquity of the order, which originated more than a century and a quarter ago, as the local body has on its roll one who signed in 1789.

LEXINGTON SCHOOLS' HONOR ROLL IS ISSUED

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The honor roll of the Lexington public school for 1915 was announced today by Arthur H. Carver, superintendent of schools and principal of the Lexington high school, and according to figures the boys had a better attendance and non-tardy record than did the girls, for while 41 boys were neither absent nor tardy the past year, but 36 girls can boast of this record. Four boys and the same number of girls have not been absent or tardy for three years, while for six years six boys and eight girls have a perfect record.

In the high school 24 boys are on the honor roll and 19 girls, seven for three years and 11 for two years. The Adams schools in East Lexington has Miss Marion Wilson of the third grade who has never missed a day since she started school.

COMMANDANT TO PARADE

Captain Rush, commandant of the Charlestown navy yard, has notified Mayor Curley that he has canceled all engagements for March 17 in order to take part in the Evacuation day parade. He will ride in the parade with nine ranking officers in dress uniform. Captain Rush also promises the services of an excellent band. He will see to it that all the men of the battleship Nevada and all available men at the yard turn out on that day. He has decided to attend the dinner and will bring three ranking officers in naval evening dress.

LAW SCHOOL MEN TO DINE

The Boston University Law School Association will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel Vendome next Tuesday night. Governor McCall will be the guest of the organization, and among those expected to attend are Chief Justice Rugg and Associate Justices De Courcy, Crosby and Carroll of the supreme judicial court, and a number of the judges of the superior court. The address to the bench will be made by Charles H. Donahoe and the address to the bar by Judge DeCourcy.

WITNESSES TELL OF PAYING MONEY TO HARRY FOSTER

Hearing on Charges Made by Representative Lyle Resumed at the State House

The hearing on the charges of Representative James M. Lyle of Gloucester against Representative Harry C. Foster, also of Gloucester, that the latter had collected money in the interests of a bill to provide for the improvement of a road between Rockport and Gloucester and a bill for the improvement of Gloucester harbor was continued before the legislative committee on rules today.

During the hearing counsel for Representative Foster read a list of contributors to the two causes as given by the latter. The sums contributed amounted to \$675.

Vice-President William J. Hobbs of the Boston & Maine; E. Archer Bradley of Gloucester, Thomas E. Reed of Gloucester, and other citizens and summer residents of Gloucester and Rockport testified that they had paid to Representative Foster sums of money ranging from \$10 to \$25 for the purpose of obtaining counsel in the interest of either the road bill or the harbor bill. Each witness stated during cross-examination that there had been no intimation at the time the payment was made that there was anything improper in the transaction.

The money was collected, they said, with the understanding that if it was not needed it was to be returned. Each in turn testified that it had not been returned up to date.

Representative Foster's counsel, Fred J. Daggett, made the statement that no counsel had been secured by Representative Foster in connection with the harbor improvement project.

Progress, somewhat retarded by the absence of Timothy Sheehan of Rockport who could not be reached by the summons. Representative Lyle stated to the committee that he had been informed that Mr. Sheehan was in New York state. John Henry Dennis, a selectman of Rockport, told the committee that Mr. Sheehan had told him that he had collected money, at the proposal of Representative Foster, from some of the summer residents of Rockport in the interest of the road bill.

Selectman Dennis said that Mr. Sheehan mentioned that Harry Dutton, George Harvey, Dennis F. Reardon and George H. Robinson had contributed. The history of the Gloucester-Rockport road bill was outlined by Mr. Dennis. The town of Rockport, he said, had taken the matter up with the county commissioners and Representative Lyle was to introduce a bill prepared by the county commissioners. That summed up the activities of the town of Rockport in the matter, he said.

Speaker Cox asked Mr. Dennis if Mr. Sheehan had told him what had been done with the money that had been collected. The witness denied any firsthand knowledge on this point.

Attorney Daggett read a list of the men who, according to Representative Foster, contributed in the interest of the Gloucester harbor bill. The total amount is \$275 and the list follows: Benjamin A. Smith, \$100; Frank Pierce, \$50; William H. Jordan, \$25; E. Archer Bradley, \$25; Patrick J. O'Brien, \$25; Charles Herberle, \$25; William Perkins, \$10, and Thomas Reed, \$15.

Mr. Daggett read the following list, which gives the names of all the contributors in the interest of the road bill, according to Representative Foster: George W. Harvey, \$150; C. B. Martin, \$55; Mr. Rockwell of Gloucester, \$50; Charles Leffer, \$25; J. F. Reynolds, \$25; D. F. Reardon, \$25; F. S. Robinson, \$20; William Hobbs, \$10; Philip R. Hovey, \$5; L. P. Kaufman, \$5; C. D. Wheeler, \$25; J. F. Moseley, \$5. Total \$400.

George Ira Tarr of Rockport testified that two weeks ago "Tim" Sheehan told him that he must make a trip to New York. He denied any knowledge that Mr. Sheehan had collected any money, as did also Representative Foster.

Attorney Friend announced that he wished to produce no more witnesses and the hearing was adjourned until tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

MERIT SYSTEM TRIED ON NEW YORK POLICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Police Commissioner Woods has begun in earnest to try out the new "merit system" by which the heads of the police department may see at a glance just what the record is of every uniformed man and of all the detective sergeants. The purpose of the plan is to give the men an added incentive to do good work and to keep their records so free from fault that in case they come up for promotion their records will aid them. The system is to be worked out with cards which are to be kept in the various police stations and the sergeants are to write on each man's card certain marks due him for good work and certain demerit marks charged against him for any fault in his work as a policeman or for misbehavior.

STANDARD OIL RAISES PRICES IN LOUISIANA

SHREVEPORT, La.—The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana Wednesday advanced the price of Caddo light crude oil 10 cents to \$1.40 a barrel; De Soto light 10 cents to \$1.30, and Crichton crude 5 cents to \$1. Caddo heavy remains unchanged at 90 cents. The Standard, under the gravity basis, advanced oils grading from 32 to 34.9 degrees. Beaumont 10 cents to \$1.25 and 35 to 38.9 degrees to \$1.30.

COL. ROOSEVELT "DOES NOT WISH" THE NOMINATION

Would Be a Mistake to Choose Him, He Says, Unless Country Is Heroically Determined to Realize Ideals in Action

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt "does not wish" the presidential nomination and "will not consent" to having his name used in any of the coming state primaries. He so declared today in a statement made at Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., and cabled by Henry L. Stoddard of the New York Evening Mail. The statement makes it clear, however, that, despite his wishes, Colonel Roosevelt recognizes that his services are subject to draft in a crisis. The statement follows:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred on me and of the good will shown me by the gentlemen who have announced themselves as delegates to be elected in my interest in the Massachusetts presidential primaries. Nevertheless, I must request and I now do request and insist that my name be not brought into the Massachusetts primaries and I emphatically decline to be a candidate in the primaries of that or any other state. Months ago I formally notified the authorities in Nebraska, Minnesota and Michigan to this effect. I do not wish the nomination. I am not in the least interested in the political fortunes either of myself or any other man."

"I am interested in awakening my fellow countrymen to the need of facing unpleasant facts. I am interested in the triumph of the great principles for which with all my heart and soul I have striven and shall continue to strive."

"I will not enter into any fight for the nomination, and I will not permit any factional fight to be made in my behalf. Indeed, I will go further and say that it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic—unless it feels not only devotion to ideals, but the purpose measurably to realize those ideals in action."

"It is for us of today to grapple with the tremendous national and international problems of our own hour in the spirit and with the ability shown by those who upheld the hands of Washington and Lincoln. Whether we do or do not accomplish this feat, will largely depend on the action taken at the Republican and Progressive national conventions next June."

"Nothing is to be hoped from the present administration, and the struggles between the President and his party leaders in Congress are today merely struggles as to whether the nation shall see its governmental representatives adopt an attitude of a little more or less hypocrisy and follow a policy of slightly greater or slightly less baseness. All that they offer us is a choice between degrees of hypocrisy and degrees of infamy."

"But disgust with the unmanly failure of the present administration, I believe, does not, and I know ought not to mean that the American people will vote in a spirit of mere protest. They ought not to, and I believe they will not, be content merely to change the present administration for one equally timid, equally vacillating, equally lacking in vision, in moral integrity and in high resolve. They should desire, and I believe they do desire, public servants and public policies signifying more than adroit cleverness in evading action behind clouds of fine words, in refusal to face real internal needs and in complete absorption of every faculty in devising constantly shifting hand-to-mouth and day-to-day measures for escape from our international duty by the abandonment of our national honor—measures due to sheer dread of various foreign powers, tempered by a sometimes harmonizing and sometimes conflicting dread of various classes of voters, especially hyphenated voters at home."

"I believe that in a crisis so grave it is impossible too greatly to magnify the needs of the country or too strongly to dwell on the necessity of minimizing and subordinating the desires of individuals. The delegates who go to Chicago will have it in their power to determine the character of the administration which is to do or leave undone the mighty tasks of the next four years. They should be the very best men that can be found in our country, whose one great mission should be to desire in unequivocal terms for a program of cleanest, straightest national Americanism in deeds, not less than in words, and to choose as their candidate a man who will not merely stand for such a program before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected."

"June is a long way off. Many things may occur between now and then. It is utterly impossible to say now with any degree of certainty who should be nominated at Chicago. The crying, the vital need now is that the men who next June assemble at Chicago from the 48 states and mingle the views of the entire country shall act with the sane and lofty devotion to the interest of our nation as a whole which was shown in the original continental congress. They should approach their task unhampered by any pledge except to bring to its accomplishment every ounce of courage, intelligence and integrity they possess."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

MR. LAVELLE LEAVES OFFICE

Asst. Dist. Atty. Thomas D. Lavelle left from office yesterday, and Daniel J. Gallagher, his successor, entered upon his duties today.

SOUND LINES SATISFY, SAYS TRAFFIC MAN

President of Providence Chamber of Commerce Also Testifies in Support of Service

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—John S. Holbrook, president of the Providence Chamber of Commerce and vice-president of the Gorham Manufacturing Company of this city, and Peter F. Reilly, traffic manager of the Atlantic Mills, Olneyville, appeared before the interstate commerce commission here today and favored the retention of the Sound lines by the New Haven road.

Traffic Manager Reilly told of the shipping facilities under the present system via the Norwich line, which he said was used almost exclusively by his concern, and he declared it was satisfactory and he was unwilling to have it disturbed.

In his cross-examination it was brought out that under the present system the mill was committed by the New Haven road to give it a 64-mile all-rail haul to New London to get advantage of the Sound service which, because of its peculiar geographical location, Providence is especially entitled to.

In response to a question from A. H. Boole, special investigator of the commerce commission, the witness said he would rather ship goods 64 miles by rail and 120 miles by water than to haul them three miles to a Providence dock and ship direct 180 miles by water. The witness said it would make no difference to his concern if an independent boat line with lower rates was established; they would continue to use the present system if they could.

In addition to representing the chamber of commerce, Mr. Holbrook also spoke in behalf of the Gorham company, the largest manufacturing silversmiths in the world. With reference to the shipping of that concern he told of the large bronze castings and other heavy freight. He continued his direct testimony after the noon recess.

COLORADO COAL INVESTIGATORS MAKE A REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recommendation that the federal trade commission study the economic side of coal mining to prevent waste and assure safety and steady employment is made in the report of President Wilson's special Colorado coal strike committee made up of Seth Low of New York, Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia and Patrick Gilday of Clearfield, Pa. The report was sent Wednesday to Congress.

The report says the fact that all of the 400 indictments returned in Colorado in connection with strike troubles were against strikers has left an unsettled condition in public opinion, as many believe illegal acts were committed on part of the operators, and men indicted on insufficient grounds are "suffering from great injustice" either in jail, or if out on bond, refused employment in Colorado on account of the indictments.

A general indorsement is given to wages, living conditions and education advancement in the Colorado coal fields. The most serious drawback found in Colorado coal industry is shortage of industries in the state to consume smaller sizes of coal and slack, which might keep the mines in continuous operation throughout the year.

Broadly speaking, the commission believes all operators are not discriminating between union and nonunion men, and pays tribute to the effectiveness of the new state industrial board.

In submitting the report the members of the commission tender their resignations, believing their work finished.

ENGINEERS AND FARMERS MEET AT URBANA, ILL.

URBANA, Ill.—The farmer is appreciating more than ever before that the engineers can assist him in many ways. There is a tendency to approach on grounds of mutual interest. This is shown by the increasing activity in co-operating at farmers' institutes and other meetings where engineers are being invited to give short talks on matters of mutual concern. One of these "get together meetings" is the drainage conference at the University of Illinois, March 8-11. Here not only the engineering features are discussed by men who are planning to build drains, but also the agricultural conditions which are to be met when the lands are properly reclaimed.

SOFT COAL MEN SIGN NEW WAGE SCALE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The new wage scale of the bituminous mine workers, granting increases and installing the "mine run" system in districts which have not heretofore used it, was signed at 1:30 this afternoon. Eleven men, including four voting representatives of each side and three national officials of the miners union, John P. White president; William Green, secretary-treasurer, and Frank J. Hayes, vice-president, signed the agreement.

The anthracite conference began at once at the Union League Club.

CITY BUILDING ORDER SIGNED

Mayor Curley signed the order for a \$125,000 bond issue yesterday afternoon for West Roxbury municipal building at Washington and Ashland streets.

SENATE AVOIDS REVIVING ISSUE ON ARMED SHIPS

Tendency to Settle Submarine Controversy Mentioned by Senator McCumber in Withdrawing His Warning Resolve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of the "sharp turn" which he said the "international tangle" had taken in the past 24 hours, Senator Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota today withdrew his resolution which was to come up automatically today warning Americans to keep off armed merchant ships. He did it, he said, to avoid embarrassing the administration in their negotiations with Germany.

Explaining his action on the floor of the Senate he said: "In view of a rather sharp turn of events during the last 24 hours in our international tangle and in view of what seems to be an authorized statement from the secretary of state that seagoing Americans will presently find themselves as effectively warned against passage on armed merchantmen as though this government had in fact put into force either the Gore or McLeure resolution, and in view of the fact that new proposals and counter proposals are being presented by the contending nations all of which indicate a tendency toward settlement of the U-boat controversy, I feel that any resolution dealing with this question would be improper and possibly embarrassing at this time."

"The resolution introduced by me, pertinent at a time when the President himself was asking for an expression from Congress, and in response to that request under these changed conditions ought, in my opinion, now to be withdrawn. As the resolution is a concise expression of my own views as to the duty of American citizens during this controversy, if occasion demands it in the future, I shall reintroduce it. I ask therefore permission to withdraw the resolution."

Senator McCumber had a speech prepared and written out, which he intended to deliver today, but shortly before the Senate convened he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that, in view of the changed circumstances, he had decided not to do so. Had the McCumber resolution come up today it might have become the unfinished business of the Senate, inasmuch as the water power bill passed Wednesday, in which case it would automatically come up every day, unless displaced by a vote of the Senate, until a final vote should be reached.

COUNCIL TO HEAR DRYDOCK CHARGES

The Massachusetts executive council yesterday postponed for another week consideration of the contention advanced by the Boston Central Labor Union, that changes in the form of cofferdam design in use on the new Boston drydock will jeopardize workmen employed on the work.

The council received yesterday from the port directors extracts from the testimony of Rear Admiral F. R. Harris, who appeared last fall before the Governor and council relative to the award of the contract for the drydock work, and also copies of correspondence between the port directors and the contractor and engineers bearing upon the change in design.

The council postponed for two weeks further consideration of the petition of Thomas A. Niland for the removal of Chairman Frederick J. Macleod of the public service commission. All the nominations made by Governor McCall last week were confirmed.

The Governor yesterday renominated John L. Smith of Barre as trial justice, Worcester county.

TUNNEL MEASURES ARE NOT INDORSED

In the Massachusetts House today the committee on metropolitan affairs reported on the petition and bill of Albert A. Gleason and others for extension of the Boylston street subway to Postoffice square, recommending that the bill be referred to the next Legislature.

A similar recommendation was made on the bill on petition of William F. Mason and others for construction of an entrance to the Boylston street subway at Park square.

SOCIAL WORKERS MEET

Boston Social Union settlement workers met yesterday and discussed the question as to how the young people spend their evenings when away from the settlement house. Among the speakers were Miss Ethel Dougherty, head-worker of Roxbury Neighborhood house; Charles Ernst of South End house and Miss Ethel DeLong of Pine Mountain school, who told of the educational work being done in the Blue Ridge mountains.

TECH CLASS OF '19 DINES

Technology class of '19 held its dinner at the Tech Union last night with a large delegation present. Speakers were Dean Burton, whose topic was "The Class of '19 as Engineers"; Professor Talbot, who spoke on "The Class of '19 as a World Power"; Mr. Litchfield, who told of the dedication plans for June, and Professor Blackstein, who talked on the humorous side of the fourth dimension.

Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Final papers have gone to record in the recent purchase by Max E. and Charles E. Wyzanski through the office of Coffin & Taber, of a large area of vacant land on the corner of Brookline avenue and Jersey street, Fenway, which the purchasers have already commenced to improve.

The New England Educational Society has sold to John Leverone the three-story brick house and 487 square feet of land, situated No. 4 Anthony place, off Hanover street, North End, assessed for \$4400, including \$1000 carried on the land.

Sale is reported of the three-story brick house and 940 square feet of land assessed to Hyman Cohen at 36 Bradford street, near Shawmut avenue, South End, carrying a total valuation of \$3300, \$1200 of which applies on the lot. Esther Santos is the buyer.

The Sarah A. Snow estate sold to Clara D. Nicolle a frame dwelling property at 37 Nixon street, near Center street, Dorchester. This parcel is assessed on \$5300, of which \$1300 applies on 5000 square feet of land.

BRIGHTON PURCHASE

The S. S. Larnard estate has sold to Joseph Gangemi, 4125 square feet of land on Warren street, Brighton. John C. Kiley, was the broker.

SALE IN ELM HILL DISTRICT

Sale is reported of the estate at 6 Devon street, Roxbury Crossing, comprising a single nine room frame dwelling and 5005 square feet of land. The grantor was Mary J. Elliott, the purchaser being Simon Sherman who will occupy. Edward T. Harrington Co., were the brokers.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given.

Summit av., 330, ward 25; Wm. J. Maguire, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick tenements. Southland rd., 124-125-126-127, ward 25; P. A. Corbett, Jno. C. Foley; brick dwelling and tenements.

Corona st., 55, ward 20; A. J. Cyrus Nickerson, Jno. A. Kelly; frame dwelling. Crowell st., 8-10, ward 21; F. A. Corbett, Fred Erickson; frame dwelling.

Wildwood st., 33-31; Robert Goldberg, S. S. Levy; frame dwelling. Brownfield st., 22-24, ward 5; Frederick B. Sears et al., Samuel D. Kelley; alter office.

Harrison av., 230, ward 6; Max Goldberg; alter bakery and hells. West st., 30-32, ward 5; B. W. Bart, Jesse; alter store and shops.

Mass av., 220-22-24, ward 7; Marlboro R. E. Frost, Arthur H. Vinal; alter store and tenements. South Market st., 82, ward 5; Geo. H. Clark; alter mercantile.

Dock sq., 22, ward 5; Snider Hemenway et al., Brook Gange Iron Works; alter market.

BOSTON COUNCIL CONFRONTED BY STREET PROBLEM

(Continued from page one)

for five years, or \$2,000,000, to put the thoroughfares in first-class condition.

The finance commission's engineer has figured it out that the present force of the street paving division of the public works department could handle this amount of additional street work each year. More work than could be done for \$400,000 the street paving division could not accomplish.

Engineer Emerson has figured that the present organization in Edward F. Murphy's department could properly supervise the expenditure of the additional outlay. He believes that amount of additional work could be done to advantage on the streets of Boston.

But, it is pointed out, the city now goes before the Legislature asking for a tax addition that will net it \$750,000 the first year, or roughly speaking \$825,000 each year for five years, or \$4,125,000 in all. The finance commission's experts have declared the city forces as constituted could not operate with this amount of money.

It has been reasoned by other men interested in municipal affairs that, were this amount of money available through passage of the House bill 1413 by the Legislature and these accepted by the city council, the paving division of the public works department would actually have to be enlarged and many additional inspectors hired. All of the men once hired and placed on the city's pay rolls, it is asserted, would under the political system under which cities now operate in this country be retained and become a perpetual burden to be carried by the city and the taxpayers.

The finance commission has declared in several reports within the past two years that the \$400,000 it has estimated to be needed for Boston streets yearly in addition to the regular yearly appropriation is all that can be expended to advantage, and that there is no necessity for any additional legislation or tax levies. The commission and its experts have both declared from time to time if proper economies were observed in the administration of the city that the \$400,000 would be forthcoming. That there is still some "padding" of the payrolls is admitted. Not that it obtains to any such extent as it once did, but still the city's payrolls are today excessive, these experts declare.

Last year the mayor allowed \$1,136,000 for the street paving division of the department of public works. More had been asked but he reduced the appropriation to that amount. This year he allows Commissioner Murphy but \$1,065,000, or \$71,000 less than last year, and that despite his oft repeated assertion that he was going to do everything in his power to secure money and work for the streets.

The financial experts who have been

watching municipal affairs take the ground that the council might help the mayor in economizing by compelling a cut in city payroll expenses through the refusal to indorse the steadily climbing salary schedule.

On this very proposition, Francis R. Bangs, president of the Boston real estate and auction board, has this to say: "In respect to House bill 1413, which provides for the levy of 50 cents per \$1000 for the improvement of streets, the finance commission is absolutely satisfied that no such bill is necessary and that it ought not to pass even though it carries a referendum to the city council. The segregated budget system has just been adopted in Boston. If it is to have value, it must be given a fair trial. Instead of attempting to obtain 50 cents per \$1000 of valuation by economies accomplished through a segregated budget, the mayor is endeavoring to obtain his 50 cents from the tax payers.

"Of course, the mayor's method is an easier one to follow but not the best for the interests of the city. Every one agrees that money should be spent on the streets, but until all chance of obtaining that money through municipal economy is found unavailing no other method should be proposed. Moreover, while the city is limited to its present tax rate there is constant pressure on the city officials to save money by economy. If that money can be obtained, whenever needed, by increased extortions from the taxpayer, the pressure exerted by the present limitation of the tax rate ceases to have any effect."

The last paragraph of the memorandum is a direct appeal to the American people, declaring "The imperial government feels confident that the people of the United States, remembering the friendly relations that for the last 100 years have existed between the two nations, will in spite of the difficulties put in the way by our enemies, appreciate the German viewpoint as laid down above."

In this appeal the government of the United States takes second place and the address is to the American people. A report industriously circulated in the House Wednesday that President Wilson had changed his mind and was about to issue a warning to Americans to keep off armed merchant vessels has been formally denied at the White House.

Secretary Lansing has no comment to make on the memorandum. It is regarded as quite certain, however, that it will have no effect in the way of changing the policy of the United States respecting the rights of her citizens on the seas.

The text follows: "The imperial German government, on account of the friendly relations which have always existed between the two great nations and earnestly desiring to continue them, wishes to explain the U-boat question once more to the American government. "At the outbreak of the war the German government, acting upon the suggestion of the United States, immediately expressed its readiness to ratify the Declaration of London. At that time a German prize code had already been issued, which was entirely, without modification, based upon the rules of the Declaration of London. Germany thereby proved her willingness to recognize fully the existing rules of international law, which insure the freedom of the seas for the legitimate trade of neutral nations, not only among themselves, but also with belligerent countries.

"Great Britain, on the other hand, declined to ratify the Declaration of London, and after the outbreak of the war began to restrict the legitimate trade of the neutrals in order to hit Germany. The contraband provisions were systematically extended on Aug. 5, 20, Sept. 21 and Oct. 29, 1914.

"On Nov. 3, 1914, the order of the British Admiralty followed, declaring the whole North sea a war zone, in which commercial shipping would be exposed to the most serious dangers from mines and men-of-war. Protests from neutrals were of no avail, and from that time on the freedom of neutral commerce with Germany was practically destroyed.

"Under these circumstances Germany was compelled to resort, in February, 1915, to reprisals in order to fight her opponents' measures, which were absolutely contrary to international law. She chose for this purpose a new weapon, the use of which had not yet been regulated by international law, and, in doing so, could and did not violate any existing rules, but only took into account the peculiarity of this new weapon, the submarine boat.

"The use of the submarine naturally necessitated a restriction of the free movement of neutrals and constituted a danger for them which Germany intended to ward off by a special warning, analogous to the warning England had given regarding the North Sea.

"As both belligerents—Germany in her note of Feb. 17 and Great Britain in those of Feb. 18 and 20, 1915—claimed that their proceeding was only enacted in retaliation for the violation of international law by their opponent, the American government approached both parties for the purpose of trying to re-establish international law as it had been in force before the war.

"Germany was asked to adapt the use of her new weapon to the rules which had been existing for the former naval weapons, and England not to interfere with the food supplies intended for the noncombatant German population, and

to admit their distribution under American supervision.

"Germany on March 1, 1915, declared her willingness to comply with the proposal of the American government, while England, on the other hand, declined to do so.

"By the order of council March 11, 1915, Great Britain abolished even what had remained of the freedom of neutral trade with Germany and her neutral neighbors. England's object was to starve Germany into submission by these illegal means.

"Germany, after neutral citizens had lost their lives against this wish and intention, nevertheless in the further course of the war complied with the wishes of the American government regarding the use of her submarines. The rights of neutrals regarding legal trading were in fact nowhere limited by Germany.

"Then England made it impossible for submarines to conform with the old rules of international law by arming nearly all merchantmen and by ordering the use of guns on merchant vessels for attack. Photographic reproductions of those instructions have been transmitted to neutral governments, with the memorandum of the German government of Feb. 8, 1916. These orders are obviously in contradiction with the note delivered by the British ambassador in Washington to the American government on Oct. 25, 1914.

"On account of the proposal made to the United States on Jan. 23, 1916, regarding disarmament, the imperial government hoped that these facts would enable the neutral governments to obtain the disarmament of the merchant ships of her opponents. The latter, however, continued with great energy to arm their merchantmen with guns.

"The principle of the United States government not to keep their citizens off belligerent merchant ships has been used by Great Britain and her allies to arm merchant ships for offensive purposes. Under these circumstances, merchantmen can easily destroy submarines, and if their attack fails still consider themselves in safety by the presence of American citizens on board.

"The order to use arms on British merchantmen was supplemented by instructions to the masters of such ships to hoist false flags and ram U-boats. Reports of payments of premiums and bestowals of decorations to successful masters of merchantmen show the effect of these orders. England's allies have adopted this position.

"Now, Germany is facing the following facts: "(A) A blockade contrary to international law (compare American note to England of Nov. 5, 1915) has for one year been keeping neutral trade from German ports and is making German exports impossible.

"(B) For 18 months, through the extending contraband provisions in violation of international law (compare American note to England of Nov. 5, 1915), the overseas trade of neighboring neutral countries, so far as Germany is concerned, has been hampered.

"(C) The interception of mails in violation of international law (compare American memorandum to England of Jan. 10, 1916) is meant to stop any intercourse of Germany with foreign countries.

"(D) England, by systematically and unceasingly oppressing neutral countries, following the principle of 'might makes right,' has prevented neutral trade on land with Germany so as to complete the blockade of the central powers intended to starve their civil population.

"(E) Germans met by our enemies on the high seas are deprived of their liberty, no matter whether they are combatant or noncombatant.

EMBASSY OF BRITAIN GIVES BLOCKADE FACTS

(Continued from page one)

in seeking to deal directly with the American people in this instance is placed in the same class with the action last spring of the German embassy in publishing in American newspapers a warning to Americans to keep off the Lusitania. As a matter of fact the administration is deeply chagrined at this apparently undiplomatic method of the German government in handling its controversy with the United States government.

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"Germany, after neutral citizens had lost their lives against this wish and intention, nevertheless in the further course of the war complied with the wishes of the American government regarding the use of her submarines. The rights of neutrals regarding legal trading were in fact nowhere limited by Germany.

"Then England made it impossible for submarines to conform with the old rules of international law by arming nearly all merchantmen and by ordering the use of guns on merchant vessels for attack. Photographic reproductions of those instructions have been transmitted to neutral governments, with the memorandum of the German government of Feb. 8, 1916. These orders are obviously in contradiction with the note delivered by the British ambassador in Washington to the American government on Oct. 25, 1914.

"On account of the proposal made to the United States on Jan. 23, 1916, regarding disarmament, the imperial government hoped that these facts would enable the neutral governments to obtain the disarmament of the merchant ships of her opponents. The latter, however, continued with great energy to arm their merchantmen with guns.

"The principle of the United States government not to keep their citizens off belligerent merchant ships has been used by Great Britain and her allies to arm merchant ships for offensive purposes. Under these circumstances, merchantmen can easily destroy submarines, and if their attack fails still consider themselves in safety by the presence of American citizens on board.

"The order to use arms on British merchantmen was supplemented by instructions to the masters of such ships to hoist false flags and ram U-boats. Reports of payments of premiums and bestowals of decorations to successful masters of merchantmen show the effect of these orders. England's allies have adopted this position.

"Now, Germany is facing the following facts: "(A) A blockade contrary to international law (compare American note to England of Nov. 5, 1915) has for one year been keeping neutral trade from German ports and is making German exports impossible.

"(B) For 18 months, through the extending contraband provisions in violation of international law (compare American note to England of Nov. 5, 1915), the overseas trade of neighboring neutral countries, so far as Germany is concerned, has been hampered.

"(C) The interception of mails in violation of international law (compare American memorandum to England of Jan. 10, 1916) is meant to stop any intercourse of Germany with foreign countries.

"(D) England, by systematically and unceasingly oppressing neutral countries, following the principle of 'might makes right,' has prevented neutral trade on land with Germany so as to complete the blockade of the central powers intended to starve their civil population.

"(E) Germans met by our enemies on the high seas are deprived of their liberty, no matter whether they are combatant or noncombatant.

"(F) Our enemies have armed their merchant vessels for offensive purposes, theoretically making it impossible to use our U-boats according to the principles set forth in the London Declaration (compare American memorandum of Feb. 8, 1916).

"The English White Book of Jan. 5, 1916, on the restriction of German trade, boasts that by British measures Germany's export trade has been stopped almost entirely, whilst her imports are subject to England's will.

"The imperial government feels confident that the people of the United States, remembering the friendly relations that for the last 100 years have existed between the two nations, will in spite of the difficulties put into the way by our enemies appreciate the German viewpoint as laid down above."

The incidents and circumstances mentioned in this appeal to the American people are matters of history and record, but the facts do not appear to be displayed in a way to give an accurate understanding of the events that have resulted in the present situation.

The truth concerning the history of the blockade, it is held by students of the situation here, is exactly the opposite in point of circumstances of record as set forth in this memorandum, which evidently is intended to deceive the American people into the belief that Germany has been wronged and that Great Britain is the oppressor. Indeed, the memorandum is merely another chapter in the series intended to influence American public opinion against the United Kingdom.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Georges Island Rocks buoy No. 5 is not burning, according to Capt. E. F. Page of the steamer Grecian, which arrived at midnight from Philadelphia. Captain Stromberg of the steamer Coastwise, at Beverly from Newport News, reports sighting a large spar about 20 feet long in latitude 39.58 north and longitude 75.33 west, which was an obstruction to navigation.

The steamer San Juan, Captain Evans, flying the American flag, arrives today from Porto Rico with 19,000 bags of sugar; and the Norwegian freighter Storford, Captain Waage, from Guayabal, Cuba, brought 36,000 bags.

High prices continue and business at the fish pier is dull because of insufficient supply. Four vessels arrived today, the Str. Long Island having 46,500 pounds groundfish, str. Breaker 56,500, str. East Hampton 150,600 and the schooner Angelina C. Nunan 5800. The Long Island also had 300 skates, 35 catfish, 90 halibut, 100 skates; and Nunan 2500 cusk. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$7.75@11.50, steak \$11.50@15.50, market \$8.75@9.75, pollock 10.50, large hake \$11.75, small hake \$9.75, and cusk \$8.

Arrivals at Gloucester today included the British schooner Tacoma from Newfoundland with herring, and gill netters with 6000 pounds fresh fish, mostly codfish. The boats did not put out today.

A cargo of 7,425,000 pounds of sugar reached port today from Porto Rico aboard the American steamer Berwind, Captain Lamb.

Cape Ann whistling boy, which was reported missing, is drifting off Cape Cod, according to a wireless message from the steamer North Land bound from New York for Portland, seven miles east-northeast from Cape Cod.

United Fruit Company's steamer Esparita today sailed with 9000 sacks of potatoes, 15 carloads of paper stock, one carload of asbestos, one carload of chair stock and several hundred tons of general freight.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Str. Berwind, Lamb, Porto Rico.
Str. Janancy, Olsen, Norfolk.
Str. Malden, Brown, Baltimore.
Str. Vesta, Von Sneidern, Port Arthur.
Clears
Str. Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str. Howard, Chase, Norfolk.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Today, str. Standard, Tuxpan; Creole, New Orleans; Munamar, Nuevitas; El Mundo, Galveston; Salame, Norfolk; Rio Colorado, Jacksonville; Almirante (Spanish collier), Lobo; Manchioneal, Kingston; America, Naples; Servian Prince, La Pallice; Santure, San Juan and Jobs; Conde, Cardiff; Evelyn, Ponce and San Juan; Radiant, with bge S T Co No 85; Leonatus, Matanzas.

ZIONISM TO BE DISCUSSED

Zionism, its aspects, propaganda and future possibilities will be discussed at the "Symposium on Zionism," next Friday evening, at the Temple Mishkan Tefila, under the auspices of the Jewish Men's Club of Greater Boston. This symposium is being arranged by the Zionists of Greater Boston for the purpose of enlisting the Boston Jews aid in the cause of Zionism, in view of the approaching Jewish congress, where the Zionist movement will be debated to the extreme.

At the meeting Friday evening the speakers are to include Dr. Ben Zion Mossinshon, director of Jaffa schools, who will talk on "Present Day Life in Palestine." Dr. Mossinshon recently arrived in this country and has been touring the New England states lecturing on Zionism; Bernard A. Rosenblatt, author of the "Social Commonwealth," and secretary of the Federated American Zionists, is to speak on "A Jewish Commonwealth"; Rabbi H. H. Rubenowitz, "Zionism and Judaism," and Mr. Jacob de Haas, editor of the Jewish Advocate, on "Facing the Crisis."

Another meeting in behalf of Zionism will be held next Sunday at the Gordon's Olympia, Boston, under the direction of the Zionist bureau of New England. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, Leo Motzkin of Copenhagen and Dr. Ben Zion Mossinshon will be the principal speakers. A musical program had been arranged at both these meetings under the direction of Cantor M. Magidson of Boston.

KENTUCKY SENATE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The woman suffrage bill has been passed by the state Senate.

GIRLS WORKED OVERTIME

QUINCY, Mass.—Katherine Neidlinger, a forewoman in the Rice & Hutchins shoe factory here, was fined \$50 in the Quincy court yesterday for requesting and permitting two girls to work at a time other than their usual hours. John R. Dexter, inspector of the state board of labor and industries, states that he has received orders from the department to watch out for violations of the overtime law, as there is a general tendency, on account of the large orders, to work the help longer hours so that they may meet the demand.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings
EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
"Rotterdam, for Falmouth-Rot'm March 11
Chicago, for Bordeaux..... March 11
"Kristianfjord, for Bergen..... March 11
"New York, for Liverpool..... March 11
America, for Naples-Genoa..... March 13
Stockholm, for Scandinavia..... March 15
"Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen..... March 16
La Touraine, for Bordeaux..... March 18
"St. Louis, for Liverpool..... March 18
Pannosia, for London..... March 18
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow March 18
"Nordam, for Falmouth-Rot'm..... March 21
Patris, for Naples..... March 21
Lafayette, for Bordeaux..... March 23
Stamulla, for Genoa-via Naples..... March 23
Orduña, for Liverpool..... March 23
Philadelphia, for Liverpool..... March 23
"United States, for Copenhagen..... March 30
"Bergenhest, for Bergen..... April 1
Tuscania, for Liverpool-Glasgow..... April 1
Rochambeau, for Bordeaux..... April 1
Cretic, for Naples-Genoa..... April 5
Andania, for London..... April 6
"Oscar II, for Copenhagen..... April 6
"Nieuw Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rot'm New York, for Liverpool..... April 8
California, for Liverpool-Glasgow..... April 8
Chicago, for Bordeaux..... April 12
"Lapland, for Liverpool..... April 12
"St. Louis, for Liverpool..... April 15
Espagne, for Bordeaux..... April 15
"Kryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam April 18
Canopic, for Naples-Genoa..... April 18
Baltic, for Liverpool..... April 19
"Frederik VIII, for Copenhagen..... April 19
Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow April 22
Philadelphia, for Liverpool..... April 22
Lafayette, for Bordeaux..... April 22
"Kristianfjord, for

DOMINATION OF MEXICO BY OUTSIDERS

Gen. Gonzalez Says Its People
Have Not Been Free—Their
"Powerful Neighbor of the
North"—Financial Trials.

(By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor)

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Taking up the
question of monetary regulation, in his
report to the first chief on his occupa-
tion of the city of Mexico, General Gon-
zalez says:

"Mexico during this past century was
not, as falsely it is said, a free people,
but always served the caprices of for-
eigners. The Spanish grocer dominated
us through our stomachs; the European
and North American capitalists, through
the exploitation of our natural re-
sources, and by means of transporta-
tion, from the great railways to the
urban tramways, by the industries from
that which gives us cloth to cover our
nakedness to that which exploits our
vices, and by the exclusive monopoly
of the banking system.

"Other nations and among them our
powerful neighbor of the north have
grown great with the industry, the in-
telligence and the money of the repre-
sentatives of all the peoples of the earth,
but the opposite has been the case with
us. With very rare exceptions, the
stranger to whom we have given the
most cordial reception thinks to estab-
lish here his interests and profit; he
comes as in the old days of New Spain,
to make a fortune; and yet in the cases
in which those of us and those from the
outside unite to form families, by rare
and surprising methods of thought,
the sons of these alliances feel them-
selves as foreigners, as Europeans, and
proceed like the others of their com-
patriots, as those have done who are
directly descended from the first found-
ers of the Ibero-Americana race. To those
degenerate sons of the country and to the
strangers in general our sorrows
matter but little; dominator by means
of money, as before they were by force,
they put in play all their arts to gain
the one end which they pursue in life,
that of enriching themselves, and aban-
don us, that they may sojourn in other
countries with the opulence of the
Indies.

"These conditions being perfectly sure
the deplorable economic situation of the
metropolis to be overcome by our forces
does not surprise me, nor any of the
pledges that are made to influence Con-
stitutionalism to some tolerance towards
those who have been accumulating for-
tunes rapidly in the commerce of the
revolutionary paper money.

"Inflexible in the determination to re-
tire the market of the Villista and Con-
ventionist money which had been put
into circulation; but obligated on the
other hand to take discreet measures
not to aggravate the situation of the
inhabitants by the complete paralyzation
of all the mercantile transactions, and
principally in that relative to subsistence,
I offered my cooperation to the
banks, the industrial companies and the
merchants, who had already made solici-
tations in this matter, to assist them by
a loan of 2,400,000 pesos with which
they could pay their employees and
workmen to reestablish at once the opera-
tions of commerce.

"This sum being insufficient to sub-
stitute the enormous amount of bills of
mala ley (bad law), which were held by
the institutions of credit and the per-
sons engaged in speculation as money
changers, I decided immediately to dic-
tate measures to prevent the traffic in
illegal money that, notwithstanding its
invalidity, continued to become more
esteemed by the speculators because of
the great profits they obtained, the
amount of which increased with alarm-
ing rapidity, thus creating lack of con-
fidence in the certainty of our triumph
and the stability of our occupancy of the
capital. In consequence it was necessary
to commence by the apprehension of
those who continued in their illegal
course. Of these individuals a few were
put at personal liberty with the obliga-
tion that they would present themselves
daily to the authorities to give them the
means to make effective the rigor of the
punishment established for those who
did not keep their pledges.

"Considering afterwards that the com-
merce of money changing in its legality
had been profoundly perverted by the
speculators of bad faith termed 'coyotes'
(vultures), who put out exaggerated or
false notices to maintain in constant
fluctuation the exchange, and profited
by the effect on the public to reduce
prices of the legitimate fiduciary values,
or to produce the depreciation of them;
who in their inconsiderate eagerness for
wealth, not only prejudiced the value
of foreign exchange and that of legiti-
mate money, but trafficked in fraudulent
money of factions who were enemies of
the Constitutional government, laboring
against the credit of this government and
of its consolidation; because the power
of the public to regulate the commerce
prohibiting that which was not legiti-
mate, was incontestable; on the date of
Aug. 31 I dictated a decree as follows:

"To prohibit all classes of commerce
from circulating money which had not
been emitted by the Constitutional
government, and which had not been
recognized by it as of forcible accepta-
tion; to punish by arrest of from eight
to ten days or a fine of from 100 to
1,000 pesos, according to the importance
of the operation, to those persons who
practiced it temporarily, of one month
or one year of solitary confinement to
those who habitually practiced it; to
impose the obligation on all persons
and corporations who desired to estab-

lish themselves as money changers to
announce it previously to the governor
of the federal district in which is given
his personal address both home and
office, and the amount of capital to be
invested, and to furnish a competent
reference as to his ability, in the judg-
ment of the same governor, paying also
the taxes to be imposed.

"Before the issuing of this decree, the
governor of the federal district had also
been disposed in view of the afflictive
situation in which he encountered the
inhabitants, that is owing to the insat-
iable thirst for lucre of the speculators
who perforce and with temerity gave
out false notices in order to sow lack
of confidence, and to induce the needy
to make the operations; that in all
classes of transactions that must employ
only legal values; that operations with
whatever values or papers do not have
this requisite were prohibited, and that
infractions of this would be punished
with severity.

"But a perfect and complete arrange-
ment being indispensable for the offices
of money changers, in order not to harm
legitimate interests, nor permit that to
the injury of others, those might
prosper who only had in view the dis-
paragement of our money and the con-
sequent instability of public confidence,
the same functionary under date of Sept.
11 promulgated an order in which was
defined the character of the money ex-
change houses, the requisites to be com-
plied with in order for their estab-
lishment, the responsibilities of those
who operated them and of those who
served as 'fiduciers,' and the class of op-
eration that would be considered legal.

"Nothing of this gave relief to the
situation in the immediate time which
the public exigencies demanded. Specu-
lators started the most unjustified
alarm which on occasions reached a point
where commercial operations were para-
lyzed and left the people without food.

"This alarm produced the result which
the speculators hoped for on a grand
scale, manifesting itself in an immediate
and unusual rise in foreign values, of
national gold, of bills of the national
bank and of London and Mexico, and
emissions of state banks in general, and
all values called fixed. Upon the opening
of the exchange the national gold was
quoted at 76, 77, 78 pesos for one hid-
algo (a Mexican 10-peso gold piece), but
as the day advanced the prices rose
until operations of sale reached 100, 125,
135, for one hidalgo.

MEXICAN CHARGED WITH EVADING DUTY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cecilio Ocon, for-
merly of Mexico, who took refuge with
Gen. Felix Diaz on the United States
gunboat Wheeling and later was trans-
ferred to Rear Admiral Fletcher's flag-
ship, the battleship Louisiana, at Vera-
cruz in October, 1913, after a breach
had occurred between Diaz and General
Huerta, then dictator of Mexico, was
arrested here Wednesday with Pablo A.
Lopez, on a smuggling charge. The spe-
cific allegation is that they conspired to
defraud the United States government
by concealing a diamond necklace worth
\$80,000 and bringing it into this coun-
try without payment of duty.

SMITH SENIORS FIRM FOR CAP AND GOWN

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The class of
1916 at Smith College voted yesterday
for the third time to wear caps and
gowns at commencement, despite the ad-
verse attitude of the faculty, the trust-
ees, the alumnae council and the junior
class.

The faculty, while they did not wish
the seniors to wear caps and gowns,
voted informally, however, that the sen-
iors had the right to decide the question
for themselves. The trustees have dis-
missed the question and indicated that
they are not in favor of the change. They
said, however, that the seniors had no
right to decide the question. When the
alumnae council, it was felt that no one
class ought to decide the taking of this
radical step. The informal opinion that
this body expressed was also against caps
and gowns.

WORCESTER TO HAVE SAFE STREET ZONES

WORCESTER, Mass.—Street Com-
missioner Albert T. Rhodes is getting
things in readiness for the installation
of safety zones in the streets which the
city council favored several months ago.
According to plans discussed at city hall,
a strip will be painted on the street
surface as an additional means of estab-
lishing the line of safety. At first a
rope or chain will be stretched from the
standards. After the public is fully
educated, the standards probably will be
dispensed with.

R. CLIPSTON STURGIS SPEAKS

The Society for the Preservation of
New England Antiquities held its annual
meeting last evening and heard an ad-
dress from R. Clipston Sturgis on in-
teresting aspects of preservation work
in America. In connection with the
meeting there was an exhibit of old-
fashioned wall papers. Charles K. Bol-
ton was re-elected president, William C.
Endicott treasurer, William Sumner Ap-
pleton corresponding secretary and
Lynde Sullivan recording secretary.

RESERVE AGENT APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The selection
of Caldwell Hardy of Norfolk, Va., as
federal reserve bank agent at Richmond
was announced by the federal reserve
board Wednesday. Mr. Hardy is presi-
dent of the Norfolk National Bank. Mr.
Hardy succeeds William Ingle of Balti-
more, who resigned to become president
of the Baltimore Trust Company. The
salary of federal reserve agent at Rich-
mond is \$10,000.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Set solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 12 lines to the inch.

PLANTS, BULBS, SEEDS, ETC.

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Several new
features. Based on our
experience of 67 years, the old-
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largest growers of Asters and many
other seeds, in America. Full of helpful
information about planting, etc.—Just
what's needed as an aid to a successful
garden. Illustrates and describes all
kinds of Vegetables, Flower and Fruit
Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Trees. This
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is absolutely free. Send for your copy
today, before you forget it.
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Write, stating which
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EDITORIAL VIEWS

Greatest Steel Boom
PITTSBURGH POST—With orders ag-
gregating 4,000,000 tons, valued at \$240,
000,000, placed in the steel market since
Jan. 1, the crest of the boom is reported
as not yet arrived. Enlargement of
plants indicates that by 1917 the steel-
producing capacity of the country will
have been increased at the rate of 4,
000,000 tons annually. Such prospects
for increased production would appear
to silence any talk of inflated business.
Building extension, looking far into the
future and calling for large expenditures
of money, speaks of prosperity on the
soundest basis. Those who talk of these
good times as due only to the war in
Europe also are given an answer by
these steel reports. While the effect of
the war is recognized, attention is
drawn to the tremendous impetus given
the steel trade by orders for equipment
placed by land and water transporta-
tion companies. Contracts for railroad
equipment and for steamships placed
since Jan. 1 are estimated to call for
1,900,000 tons of steel, and the esti-
mated unfilled orders of all the steel
companies aggregate 18,000,000 tons.

Plants from China
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Professor
Frank N. Meyer of the bureau of plant
industry, department of agriculture, has
been on a three-year trip to China. He
went as a botanist in the employ of the
United States government, and his aim
was to obtain specimens of vegetation
which might be suitable for propagation
in this country. . . . Professor Meyer's
expedition was successful. He traveled
on foot through central China, covering
1500 miles, penetrating clear to the bor-
der of Tibet. . . . The Chinese have
been following intensive agriculture for
thousands of years. We have im-
mense areas of waste land do not realize
how much food may really be grown on
small plots. The botanists and agricul-
tural experts have learned much that
is helpful from the Chinese. The bureau
of plant industry probably will issue
shortly a full account of Professor
Meyer's journeyings. The report will
make interesting reading, for it is under-
stood that the collection of plants
brought back . . . includes new types
of roses, vegetables suitable for growth
in swamp lands, and grain.

Help for Haiti

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER—Alleged
patriots in Haiti . . . have resented the
efforts of the United States to establish
law and order in the republic. The Con-
gress of Haiti has, nevertheless, ap-
proved the convention which our Senate
has now ratified, and the way is open
to put the quietus on the incessant re-
volution which of late has been the sole
flourishing industry. We are to send
a consulting engineer in finance, who
shall reconstruct the loose fiscal ar-
rangements into a system. We are to
collect the customs and remold the con-
stitutionary. We are to establish the . . .
credit by going over the schedule of
Haiti's debts with a benevolent paternal-
ism in which there is no admixture
of any interest except that which Haiti
has so long refused to pay. If necessary,
we will intervene to prevent future up-
risings. The hope of the republic is in
just the measures which the better el-
ement in Haiti consents to let us take.

Increased Income Tax

BUFFALO EXPRESS—A large in-
crease is reported in the income tax re-
turns in New York. This is attributed
to the speculation of the last year, which
added greatly to the incomes of many
men in the financial district. The New
York district collects 68.5 per cent of all
the corporate taxes of the state and 47.1
per cent of the income tax. It also collects 17.9
per cent of the corporate tax of the United
States. Last year in the corpora-
tion, personal and emergency taxes more
than \$26,000,000 was gathered in the
second district. The last six months of
last year showed an increase of more
than \$6,000,000 over the same period in
1914.

NEW JERSEY LAW FOR JITNEYS

TRENTON, N. J.—The Assembly
passed Wednesday night the substitute
measure reported by the committee on
municipal corporations for the original
bill introduced by John B. Kates of Cam-
den county, regulating the use of jitney
buses. The measure provides that own-
ers of the automobile buses must take
out liability or indemnity insurance to
the amount of \$50,000.

EDUCATIONAL

A SCHOOL FOR CHARACTER BUILDING
THE PRINCIPIA
CO-EDUCATIONAL
This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, and other practical courses. An ideal school for young boys and girls.
The Principia, St. Louis, Missouri
A Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application

Sea Pines School
For Girls

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PALMER, Mass.—The Palmer Historical Society has decided to celebrate in June the two hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first settler in Palmer. John King settled here in 1716, and at the site of his first cabin is a granite marker in Main street, which was erected by the Historical Society. The exact date of his arrival is not known, but it was in the spring. It has been decided to ask the Palmer Business and Social Club and the public schools to cooperate.

HOME BEAUTIFUL

BUNGALOW PLANS

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DESIGN No. 450. This comfortable home was planned to suit the modest pocketbook as well as to meet all the requirements of a small family. The lines of the house are very graceful and the whole effect is remarkably attractive. The outside is all rough lumber, beautifully stained. The porch columns are square, supporting a heavy beam which carries the porch roof and pergola. The dining room has large built-in buffet with double hung windows on either side and high sash above. A wide open arch divides the front of the house into the dining room and living room. The bed room arrangement is unique though eminently satisfactory. An open air sleeping porch is provided with a reversible concealed wall bed. All parts of the house are easy of access and the rooms are sufficiently large for a small family. Estimated cost is \$2400.

This paper has made special arrangements with the designer for his personal answers to all inquiries and questions which may arise relating to the proper treatment of details and interiors for the designs featured on this page. As the author of the Craftsman Bungalow Plan Book, he is informed to the minute on all phases of the artistic home and his advice and recommendations, gladly given without charge, always prove beneficial to the prospective home builder. The above design is selected from this 112-page book which will mail any address postpaid upon receipt of the price, \$1.00. This bungalow publication is entirely devoted to designs and plans ranging in price from \$800 to \$4000. On an additional offer to the readers of this paper, he will furnish complete detailed blue print plans and specifications of the above design for \$2.00. Please address all correspondence relating to inquiries, plan books or plans and specifications to the above mentioned design, J. D. YOLIO, The Bungalow Craftsman, 1045 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash.; it will receive his prompt attention and detailed replies.—(Advertisement.)

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Robert B. Marshall, formerly chief geographer of the United States geological survey, now general superintendent of national parks, officially inspected in 1912 the region now the newest of America's scenic recreation areas, the Rocky Mountain National park in Colorado, and officially recommended that the region be made a national park. Mr. Marshall, in his report to the government, advised that approximately 1000 square miles, from Corona to the north slope of the Mummy range, be thus preserved. When the bill for the creation of this area as a national park finally passed Congress only the northern half of the tract recommended by Mr. Marshall was included. There is on foot now a movement headed by Enos Mills of Colorado to add to this already famous park several scenic regions of considerable extent which are adjacent to the Rocky Mountain park and Congress is asked for the addition of four areas in the Estes park valley to the government reserve.

The relation of Estes park—Colorado's most famous mountain resort—to the Rocky Mountain National park, is a peculiar one. The national park lies directly to the west of this district valley, to which every year come more than 50,000 persons to view the scenery. Estes park is the eastern gateway to the Rocky Mountain park, and from this valley the greater portion of the reserve is most easily reached. The view of the crest of the continent—which in this instance means the Rocky Mountain park—that is seen from the Estes valley and upon entering the valley by any route, is a panorama of mountains and forested slopes that has helped make Colorado a famous scenic state. The four regions wanted for addition to the park are those places in the Estes valley from which this wonderful view is the most impressive.

All of these regions are accessible to the tourist and the climber, while entrance to the Estes valley from the eastward automatically initiates one to the view from this end of the valley. The summits of Deer mountain and the Twin Sister peaks are reached by trails which are of easy grade and available for horse-back travel. The famous "High Drive," a circular tour of some 15 miles in Estes park, crosses the western slope of Deer mountain. From three points on this circle trip trails branch off and lead to the summit of Deer mountain. The highway leading out of Estes park to Boulder and to Ward, Colo., passes along the western slope of the Twin Sister peaks, and in Tahosa valley, directly in front of Long's peak, the trail to the summit of the Twin Sister peaks intersects the automobile road.

Probably the smallest lake in the world lies in Estes park. In a natural basin in the solid granite lies the little body of water rightly named Gem lake. It is one of the most accessible points of interest to the summer visitor; and the vista to the northward of pines and sweeping mountain valley with the towering crest of Long's peak in the distance is a view worth preserving.

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entrance to the Estes valley has been recommended by the secretary of agriculture for addition to the National park. The secretary also has recommended the addition of the areas already mentioned. The location at the entrance to the valley is vital for the range of view here obtained. The highways from the foothill towns of Ft. Collins, Loveland, Longmont, Lyons and Boulder enter Estes park by one of two routes—the one from Ft. Collins and Loveland coming in through the Big Thompson canyon and that from Longmont and Lyons and Boulder winding along the St. Vrain river and entering Estes park over Park hill. These two roads enter the valley very close together, so that the addition of a small tract of land to the national park will preserve the natural setting for the magnificent panorama of mountains and give the first glimpse of the national park from the park itself.

The Colorado Mountain Club and the Rocky Mountain Climber's Club of Colorado spend much of their time within the Rocky Mountain park. These two organizations have enthusiastically endorsed the addition of these four important areas to the national park. Enos Mills, the man who by more than six years of personal effort and expense made the Rocky Mountain park possible, is the chairman of the national parks committee of the American Civic Association. Mrs. John D. Sherman, chairman of the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has been in Washington working with success for further additions to the Rocky Mountain park and other conservation measures. The forest service has endorsed the proposed additions and the appointment of Robert B. Marshall as superintendent of the national parks of the United States adds to the list another influential conservationist, for in Marshall's report of 1912, recommending the Rocky Mountain park region be made a park, the Deer mountain, Twin Sister peaks and Gem lake were all included.

Writing of the national park in Colorado but especially of Long's peak for The Christian Science Monitor, Enos Mills says:

Long's peak, Colorado, appeals to those who go up into the sky on high mountains. This peak has long been known as King of the Rockies. It dominates the new Rocky Mountain National park. This park embraces a 25-mile stretch, "the most rugged section of the continental divide of the Rocky mountains." Surrounding Long's peak—which is 14,255 feet above sea level—are 50 peaks that are more than 12,000 feet high, and all of these are within 15 miles of their king.

This peak is a magnificent viewpoint. It is a mountain of rugged individuality and commands magnificent nearby views and gentler ones of the far-away distances. Westward, from the top, is a tumultuous sea of mountains; eastward, the flat, great plains extend countless leagues to the horizon. Dark canyons and purple forests lie in the mountains; bright streams wind across the plains.

Speaking of the views to be had from this peak, Frederick H. Chapin, author of "Mountaineering in Colorado," says: "I would not fail to impress on the mind of the tourist that the scenes are too grand for words to convey a true

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LONDON MONEY MARKET HAS FEATURE IN NEW WAR LOAN

Fresh Flotation Expected to Be Greater Success Than Last Previous One—Revenues Coming in More Freely—Bank of England Position Better

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England.—The monotony of the London monetary position in the week ending Feb. 19 has been somewhat relieved by the premier's announcement of a forthcoming vote of credit which the market opinion estimates at a total of £120,000,000. This brings the issue of a further loan somewhat nearer than it was, and people have been busy discussing prospects and making conjectures as to the amount of the fresh flotation and its terms. One feature in this connection which is worthy of note is the general impression that a further loan emission by the government will not cause as much monetary disturbance as did the previous one of £200,000,000, the reason being advanced that cash will be more liquid and will return in the shape of increased deposits, more quickly to the banks than before, so that there will be no diminution of bankers' balances. One side of the question which is receiving a great deal of attention is the matter of income tax on the new loan, and there is a strong feeling that it should be issued free of tax or at a fixed rate of taxation. In any event, whatever its form may be, there is no uncertainty regarding its reception, as every one realizes the need of doing their utmost to insure its success.

Apart from this matter of prime importance the London monetary situation is still unchanged. The short money market rates are about 4½ down to 4 per cent. Early in the week some assistance from the Bank of England was obtained, but conditions were easier by Saturday. The discount market has been exceedingly quiet and the quotations are unchanged from last week.

The nation's revenue is still coming in very freely, the receipts as shown by the last revenue statement amounting to £16,480,000 against an expenditure of £23,544,000, making a deficit for the week of just over £7,000,000. As, however, there were sold £11,129,000 of exchequer bonds and £6,500,000 of treasury bills, the actual treasury receipts in the week exceeded expenditure by £10,800,000. By reducing the cash balances a little over £4,000,000 the treasury was able to pay off a further £15,000,000 of ways and means advances. Between now and the end of the fiscal

year, about another six weeks, it would seem that there is every possibility of the estimated budget receipts being substantially exceeded, and, if the expenditure does not average more than it has done of late, of a handsome budget surplus.

Thursday's bank statement was the most favorable of its kind that has appeared for some time. Gold on balance to the value of £540,000 was received from the country and abroad, and there was a decline in the note circulation of £300,000 which brought the reserve up to £40,704,000. As a result of the repayment of the £13,000,000 of ways and means advances there was a reduction of some £13,379,000 in the bank's portfolio. There was also a withdrawal of £11,000,000 from "public deposits." In consequence of these movements the ratio of reserve to liabilities has risen from 24.43 per cent of a week ago to 27.01 per cent.

The price of silver has weakened slightly during the seven days. After a decline to 26 13/16, and a recovery to 26 1/2, the quotation appears steady at the latter level. Buying on home account has declined, but the scarcity of supplies prevents any very heavy fall in the price.

The various exchanges have not manifested much activity. The value of the rouble has improved a trifle and the florin is a little more expensive at 11.28. Italy has also improved in favor of Rome, but Paris has depreciated at 4½ centimes. Scandinavia is unaltered at 16.85, as is New York, at 4.76 3/4.

The general tone of the stock exchange has been steady, but with not much business, a state of affairs which has come to be regarded as likely to remain unaltered until the war is over. There has, however, been for some weeks past one bright spot, that is, the rubber market. The price of the commodity has remained at or over 3s. 6d. per pound and the dealings in shares have been active and numerous. There has also arisen one other exception to the general monotony, the copper share market. Following the extraordinary rise in the price of copper one or two of the leading copper stocks have had a great deal of attention and as in the rubber share section, if it were not for the existing war regulations and restrictions with regard to dealings, there would undoubtedly be a considerable boom proceeding.

CROP RESERVES ON FARMS ARE LARGEST KNOWN

Nearly 242,000,000 Bushels or 23.9 Per Cent of 1915 Yield Estimate as of March 1

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The amount of wheat on farms March 1 was about 241,717,000 bushels, or 23.9 per cent of the 1915 crop, according to the estimates just issued by the crop reporting board of the bureau of crop estimates. That total compares with 152,903,000 bushels, or 17.2 per cent of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915, and 151,795,000 bushels, or 19.9 per cent of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914. It is the largest reserve ever reported.

About 61.7 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, compared with 60.7 per cent of the 1914 crop and 53.9 per cent of the 1913 crop so shipped.

The board estimates that the amount of corn on farms March 1 was about 1,138,773,000 bushels, or 37.3 per cent of the 1915 crop, as compared with 910,894,000 bushels, or 34.1 per cent of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915, and 866,352,000 bushels, or 35.4 per cent of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914. About 18.6 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, as compared with 18.6 per cent of the 1914 crop and 17.3 per cent of the 1913 crop so shipped. The proportion of the 1915 crop which is merchantable is about 71.3 per cent (equivalent to 2,178,943,000 bushels) as compared with 84.5 per cent (2,259,755,000 bushels) of the 1914 crop and 80.1 per cent (1,961,058,000 bushels) of the 1913 crop.

The amount of oats on farms March 1 was about 596,600,000 bushels, or 38.7 per cent of the 1915 crop, as compared with 428,880,000 bushels, or 33.2 per cent of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915, and 419,481,000 bushels, or 37.4 per cent of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914. About 30 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, compared with 29.4 per cent of the 1914 crop and 26.5 of the 1913 crop so shipped. The amount of barley on farms March 1 was about 60,511,000 bushels, or 25.5 per cent of the 1915 crop, compared with 42,880,000 bushels, or 22 per cent of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915, and 44,126,000 bushels, or 24.5 per cent of the 1913 crop on farms March 1, 1914. About 43.1 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties.

BRITISH TRADE STATEMENT
LONDON, England.—According to the monthly returns of the British Board of Trade the imports of the United Kingdom in February increased £2,079,086 and exports increased £10,158,063, compared with corresponding month last year.

SOME STEEL MILLS BREAK ALL RECORDS

Shipments in February Very Heavy—Pittsburgh District Working as Never Before to Fill Accumulated Orders

Shipments from steel mills were very heavy in February and some of the latter, notably those of the largest Chicago district producer, broke all records, says the Iron Age, which continues: In the Pittsburgh district the mills are working as never before to reduce piled-up orders, and some are succeeding. Generally, however, and partly due to embargoes, the month left producers farther behind in deliveries.

Reports of embargoes and car shortages show that the railroads are getting deeper in the mire and that situation, with the added threat of strikes, is giving shippers no little concern.

Some consumers continue to bombard mills with business on which price is quite unimportant compared with deliveries, but others enlarge on the dangers of recent rapid advances and are moving with caution. But what seemed famine prices a few months ago are readily paid today and the expectation of higher levels is general.

In districts east of Chicago the scarcity of plates, shapes and bars is bearing most heavily on manufacturing consumers, since producers nearest the seaboard were first swept off their feet by war demand. Thus it happens that while western buyers are covered for most of the year, many dependent on Pittsburgh and other Pennsylvania mills cannot get the latter to enter their orders for the second half. One reason is that buyers, instead of specifying about two thirds of the maximum figures in contracts, have gone to the limit and many mills are thus so oversold that, without formally opening their books for the last half, they will be at work far into the third quarter on what is called first half business.

Considering the close connection some furnaces have made on coke shipments, the February pig iron output was surprising. The total of 3,087,212 tons, 29 days, or 106,456 tons a day, compares with 3,183,121 tons in January, or 102,746 tons a day. There was a net gain of six in active furnaces and the 312 furnaces in blast March 1 represent 107,510 tons a day, compared with 106,372 tons for 306 furnaces on Feb. 1. Production is now proceeding at the unprecedented rate of 39,500,000 tons a year.

An index to the remarkable scale of blast furnace operations is the iron-ore stocks at Lake Erie docks only 6,200,000 tons on March 1 against 7,500,000 tons a year previous. Ore shippers, realizing the enormous strain of the coming season, are planning to break the ice in the channel at Escanaba, the Michigan port, before the end of March, to make a new record in the opening of the shipping season.

There has been another week of heavy pig-iron selling in all markets outside of the East. Prices of northern iron have moved up at Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland, and buying of southern iron has been enough to make \$15.50 nearly as common as \$15, Birmingham, on early deliveries, and one producer after selling 50,000 tons, is holding for \$16. Southern warrants are still selling at \$14 and \$14.25, however, and northern resale iron has gone at considerably less than Buffalo furnace prices.

Pittsburgh sales include 35,000 tons of basic at \$18 to \$18.40 at furnace, 30,000 to 35,000 tons of foundry iron and 10,000 tons or more of Bessemer. Inquiries for Bessemer iron are large, and one interest is reported to be in the market for 80,000 tons for the last half.

QUINCY MINING'S PROFITS LARGE

Quincy Mining Company earned \$17 a share during 1915, net profits being \$1,873,875 compared with \$205,593 in 1914 and \$76,100 in 1913. Dividends totaled \$880,000 and there was paid in closing up the Hancock land purchase account \$226,250, so that \$767,425 was added to surplus. Refined copper yield was 22,054,813 pounds, compared with 356,380 pounds in previous year. An average of 18 cents a pound was received for its copper compared with 13.3 cents in 1914.

COTTON EXPORTS WAVE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exports of raw cotton from the United States are constantly shrinking in contrast with those of last season. A comparison of weekly figures of New York cotton exchange shows the following differences from 1915. The figures are the totals from Aug. 1 up to the several dates given below:

Week ended:	1916	Decrease
March 3	\$3,551,399	\$1,966,477
Feb. 23	3,486,701	1,782,162
Feb. 18	3,248,235	1,657,050
Feb. 11	3,169,107	1,417,527
Feb. 4	2,969,036	1,213,234

Lack of transportation facilities is the difficulty.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The sugar market opened strong. Prices unchanged from yesterday. All refiners quoted 6.50c for fine granulated, while 5.30c was asked for raws. The Federal Sugar Company estimated that \$12,000,000 of raw sugar was bought in the last six days.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING PROFITS AT RECORD LEVEL

Surplus for Year Available for Preferred Dividends 10.62 Per Cent; 7.72 in 1914

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Profits of Corn Products Refining Company for year ended Dec. 31, 1915, were the largest in its history. Surplus available for dividends on the preferred was \$3,138,367, equivalent to 10.62 per cent, compared with 7.72 per cent on same amount of stock in 1914.

Corn Products' net and percentage applicable to dividends on the preferred stock compare as follows:

	Net	Pf. share earnings
1915	\$3,138,367	10.62
1914	2,394,174	7.72
1913	2,284,855	7.66
1912	1,714,835	5.74
1911	2,050,682	6.84

Net in 1907 was \$3,034,201, first full year after company's organization, and this was the only year in which earnings closely approximated those of 1915. Corn Products at close of 1915 had total surplus of \$10,354,326, an increase of \$1,677,023 over 1914, after payment of 5 per cent dividends on the preferred and charging off of liberal sums for additions, replacements and depreciation.

There was a gain in cash in the year of \$1,813,764, that item standing at \$2,502,246, compared with \$688,482 at close of 1914.

Current liabilities increased only \$391,010, while current assets gained \$2,808,126, resulting in a working capital \$2,417,116 greater than at the close of 1914. The following table shows consistent growth of working capital over the past few years:

	Current assets	Current liabilities	Working capital
1915	\$12,888,651	\$1,719,961	\$11,168,690
1914	10,075,225	1,235,851	\$7,840,374
1913	7,015,772	1,221,228	\$5,894,544
1912	6,866,440	1,535,942	5,330,498

Increase in working capital is accounted for by cash gain and an increase of \$2,110,458 in amounts due from affiliated companies, notes and accounts receivable and merchandise and supplies both being slightly smaller than in 1914. Deferred assets at the end of 1914 were approximately \$1,000,000, compared with \$321,000 on Dec. 31, 1915, accounted for by a reduction in amount due by National Starch Company from \$484,000 to \$71,000; cash advanced item from \$108,000 to nil; and expenses paid in advance from \$133,000 to \$28,000. National Starch Company's indebtedness to Corn Products has been reduced from \$1,694,000 in 1911 to \$71,000.

Bonded debt was reduced by \$325,880 to \$7,595,560. This makes nearly \$1,500,000 of the company's bonds paid off since early in 1912.

Deferred liabilities were reduced from \$674,023 in 1914 to \$121,759, while reserve provided for contingencies was increased from \$559,724 to \$900,503.

Total surplus of Corn Products Refining Company in 1907 was only \$41,000, compared with \$10,354,326 shown at close of 1915.

That 1916 will see a reduction in the approximately 18 per cent accrued dividends due on Corn Products Refining \$29,826,866 preferred stock seems probable.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is reported that reorganize Pere Marquette. Estimated cash requirements for readjustment will be between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

Bond department of H. L. Doherty & Co. announces removal of the Boston office into new and larger quarters at the same address, 19 Congress street.

Penfield Mower will continue as New England manager.

It is estimated that United States Steel Corporation subsidiary companies on Feb. 29 had unfilled tonnages on their books amounting to 8,600,000 tons, an increase of 700,000 tons in unfilled business during the month.

The demand for men on the Great Lakes is tremendous according to a statement issued by lake shipping interests at Cleveland, O. More tonnage has been lined up than ever before, and it is now estimated that 55,000,000 tons of ore will be moved. Added to this will be 30,000,000 tons of coal and about 14,000,000 tons of grain.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although the lowest reported quotation for reichsmarks late on Wednesday was 72½, a new low record, it is said that sales actually took place at 72½. At opening this morning marks were quoted nominally at 78½ and 78¾. Vienna was also heavy at 12.58 and 12.62. Rubles firm at 31½ and 31¾. Sterling unchanged at 4.76 for demand and 4.76½ for cables. French exchange heavy at 5.90¼ for cables.

PHILADELPHIA RESERVE BANK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The department of agriculture estimates the production of cane sugar in Hawaii for the crop year 1914-15 as 646,000 short tons, compared with 612,000 the year before. The area harvested was 113,200 acres, while the total cane area was 239,000 acres. Crop conditions were favorable in 1914-15 and the average yield per acre was 11,400 pounds, compared with 10,900 the previous season.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE SAME

LONDON, England.—Bank of England minimum discount rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER TAKES A FORWARD STEP

Scaling Down of Floating Debt Regarded as Important and Further Reduction Is Looked for During Current Year

The International Paper Company in its fiscal year to Dec. 31 took a pronounced forward step in one highly important phase of its operations. This was a decisive scaling down in floating debt. In fact it was the first really important reduction in floating debt that has been made in the company's history.

On Dec. 31 last International Paper had notes payable of only \$3,400,000, compared with \$5,450,000 at the end of 1914 and \$5,818,000 at the close of 1912, when the present management was just getting into the harness.

Were this \$2,050,000, or 37 per cent, reduction in floating obligations to be construed as an ephemeral or transitory manifestation of conservative management it would not perhaps deserve the emphasis which it commands. But International Paper officials are confident that the whittling down of this item can be continued right through 1916. In fact it is understood that at the present time bank loans have declined below the \$3,000,000 mark and by the end of 1916 they will almost certainly go below \$2,000,000.

During the past four years International Paper has had some real money to turn back into plant account. Much more than mere ordinary maintenance has been attended to. During this time, which marks the administration of President Dodge, the company has charged against earnings for depreciation a sum equal to better than \$4,300,000. This money has been utilized to bring plants up to a high state of operating efficiency. It has paid for betterments and additions which under former conditions would have required capitalization.

It is good news to holders of the company's \$22,400,000 preferred that the company was able in 1915 despite a slight decrease of about 5 per cent in gross sales to earn a dividend balance for the senior stock issue of 5.44 per cent, compared with 5.07 per cent the previous year and 4.4 per cent in 1913.

There was distinctly no boom in the newsprint industry during 1915. The record of profits which was achieved was on the basis of a slightly sub-normal gross, and was made possible alone through the economies which have flowed quite naturally from the devotion to depreciation of a sum equal to nearly 20 per cent of mill and plant account.

That even war conditions have not been sufficient to check Canadian newsprint competition is evidenced by the fact that Canadian shipments of newsprint into the United States last year averaged 1000 tons daily, compared with 1100 to 1200 tons in 1914. And this production came in duty free despite the fact that American manufacturers owning timber rights in Canada are penalized if they try to convert their timber into pulp or paper.

International Paper on Dec. 31 had a splendid working capital of \$10,137,011, a sum equal to about 55 cents of quick assets for each \$1 of gross and clearly adequate for the volume of business the company is handling. The financial progress of International Paper during the past few years has so clearly been in the right direction that the following comparison of salient figures is worth noting:

	1915	1914	1913
Depreciation	\$1,054,322	\$1,083,335	\$1,102,708
Floating debt	3,400,000	5,450,000	5,818,000
Bonds	14,879,000	15,232,000	15,617,000
Quick assets	14,401,502	15,411,531	15,232,968
Quick liabilities	4,264,391	6,175,467	6,533,288
Working cap.	10,137,011	9,236,064	8,700,680

Not only has the company been cutting down floating debt, but it has been retiring its bonds. During the past four years bonded debt has been reduced almost 10 per cent, or by \$1,613,000. At the same time working capital has been increased from \$4,546,499 to \$10,137,011, a gain of 122 per cent. The changes in financial structure under its existing management are concisely shown in the following:

	1915	1914	Inc.
Depreciation	\$1,054,322	\$1,083,335	\$1,102,708
Floating debt	3,400,000	5,450,000	5,818,000
Bonds	14,879,000	15,232,000	15,617,000
Quick assets	14,401,502	15,411,531	15,232,968
Quick liabilities	4,264,391	6,175,467	6,533,288
Working cap.	10,137,011	9,236,064	8,700,680

It is contended that with the practical disappearance of its floating obligations this year International Paper would in time be in a position to give preferred shareholders something better than a 2 per cent dividend return.

HAWAIIAN CANE SUGAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The department of agriculture estimates the production of cane sugar in Hawaii for the crop year 1914-15 as 646,000 short tons, compared with 612,000 the year before. The area harvested was 113,200 acres, while the total cane area was 239,000 acres. Crop conditions were favorable in 1914-15 and the average yield per acre was 11,400 pounds, compared with 10,900 the previous season.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE SAME

LONDON, England.—Bank of England minimum discount rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

NEW MARKET FOUND FOR AMERICAN COTTON GOODS

Official Statement Says \$14,000,000 Worth Annually Needed in Straits Settlements and United States Share Has Been Only \$22,000 a Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is a market for \$14,000,000 worth of cotton goods annually in the straits settlements and the United States has a smaller share of the trade than any other competitor. For the last four years United States sales in this quarter have amounted to only \$22,000 annually. In a report entitled "Cotton Goods in the Straits Settlements," just issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, of the department of commerce, it is asserted that American manufacturers have either overlooked this market entirely or have failed to appreciate it because there has been available no first-hand information regarding it.

"The chief obstacle to American trade in cotton goods," the report states, "and, as a matter of fact, in all lines, is the lack of an American importing firm in the Straits Settlements. It would not be true, however, to say that the British importing houses, which handle nearly all the business, are adverse to purchasing American merchandise, because many of them are actually importing a considerable quantity of goods from the United States, and an American traveler who recently spent some time in Singapore, made a thorough canvass of the market and succeeded in getting some very substantial orders, asserts that when he could furnish the goods at competitive prices he could in most cases get the business."

The greater part of the report is taken up with careful descriptions of the kinds of cotton goods in demand in the Straits

Settlements, although considerable space is given to an analysis of trade statistics. For the assistance of American manufacturers, Ralph M. Odell, the author of the report, collected 100 samples of cotton goods actually in demand in the Straits Settlements. These samples are described in the report and the samples themselves will be sent to the various textile centers for examination by the manufacturers interested in the far eastern markets.

A valuable chapter is devoted to such important subjects as obstacles to trade, steamship lines and rates, practical information, and language, currency, tariffs, etc. The most certain way of building up a large trade in the Straits Settlements, the report states, is to send a fully qualified salesman, who should carry other lines, such as hosiery, underwear and other made-up articles.

"It will doubtless surprise many American manufacturers," concludes Mr. Odell, "to learn that the cotton goods trade of the Straits Settlements is so large and that it exceeds in value the aggregate trade of the Red sea district and East Africa, with which they are more or less familiar. It is true that we have not manufactured some of the important lines in this trade, but we do manufacture some of the lines, and our failure to secure a share of the trade appears to be due most of all to indifference and neglect. The market is well worth more attention and if properly studied will in a few years become an important outlet for American cotton goods."

FOREIGN BOND INVESTING IS IN PROGRESS

Growing Public Interest Indicated by Increased Transactions—Severe Price Declines and Advantage in Exchange

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Increased amount of transactions in foreign government bonds listed on the New York stock exchange attests the growing interest in such obligations. A New York banking house points out that for the American investor who desires to invest in foreign government securities there are at present two conditions which operate in his favor as compared with periods before the war.

First of these is that business conditions abroad have been so upset that severe declines have taken place in the prices of even the most conservative investments. These declines have been accelerated by a great deal of selling presumably due to individual necessities and without regard to prices. There are also securities which have benefited from the war such as Japanese government bonds, whose measure of safety has been strengthened by the great war profits made in Japan.

The second benefit for American purchasers comes through the exchange rates, which are so favorable to the United States and so unfavorable to foreign countries that bills of exchange on the belligerent nations bought at prevailing rates would show profits varying from 5 per cent to 65 per cent, if at some future time normal rates of exchange again prevail. The bankers conclude: "It is, therefore, apparent that not only can leading foreign securities be purchased at low rates, but the American buyer when paying for securities bought abroad is able to obtain bills of exchange at very low prices."

They give the following list of representative foreign securities with their present prices as compared with the average before the war:

	Av. before war	Present price
Argentine, 5% interior loan, 1906	80	100
Austrian, 4% rentes	50	90
British, 2½% consols	50	75
do 5½% war loan	37	50
Brazil, 5% funded loan, 1908	87	100
China, 4½% gold loan, 1903	81	92
Egyptian, 4% unified loan	70	90
French, 3% rentes	60	90
do 5% war loan	88	90
German, 3% Reichsanleihe	48	75
(English stamped)		
Japanese, 4½% 2d series	76	90
(German stamped)		
Netherlands, 2½% loan	60	67
4% City of Rotterdam	88	97
Russian, 4% government and "R"	53	85
R bonds	53	85
San Domingo, 5% customs loan	93	100
"San Paolo (Brazil) 5%, 13 red,	88	100
"23)	88	100
"Uruguay 3½%	61	69

"These bonds are specially secured by customs revenue or otherwise.

In the case of French rentes and the French war loan Paris prices are given and for Netherlands 2½s, and City of Rotterdam 4s, Amsterdam prices; in most cases London prices. Some of these bonds may be secured materially cheaper, "German stamped."

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

HOCKEY LEAGUE CLOSES SEASON WITH TWO GAMES

Crescent Athletic Club Meets Hockey Club This Evening With St. Nicholas Playing Boston A. A. on Saturday

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Nicholas S. C.	6	1	.857
Boston A. A.	4	2	.667
Harvard Club of Boston	4	2	.667
Crescent Athletic Club	3	3	.500
Hockey Club of N. Y.	0	7	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Amateur Hockey League closes its championship season of 1916 this week with two games. This evening the Crescent Athletic Club meets the Hockey Club of New York in the St. Nicholas rink, while on Saturday evening the St. Nicholas Skating Club, champions of 1914-1915, meet the Boston Athletic Association in the same rink in the final game of the championship.

Little interest will be attached to this evening's game between the Crescents and Hockey Club as the championship will not be affected no matter which wins. Crescent is a decided favorite to win, as the Hockey Club has not been able to win a single game this winter, and it is not to be expected that they will break the precedent this evening. With Crescent winning it will leave the New Moon representatives in a tie for third place in the championship standing with the Harvard Club of Boston.

Saturday's game is going to be a most interesting one, and a fitting climax to the championship season. St. Nicholas defeated Boston the last time the two teams met; but the Unicorn seven has shown some better hockey since then and it will take splendid playing on the part of the St. Nicholas team to win out if Captain Huntington's men show up in their best form. Should Boston win, it will leave these two teams in a tie for the championship, while should St. Nicholas win it will give them the championship.

Phillips of the Harvard Club of Boston is still leading the individual scorers with 15 goals, but the prospects of his finishing the season at the top of the list are not at all bright, as he is holding only a one-goal margin over Captain Ellis of St. Nicholas, who will get a chance Saturday evening to tie and pass the Harvard player, who has completed his season. Baker of St. Nicholas, winner of the individual honors last year, is in third place, with 9 goals to his credit, and it looks as if he would finish the season in that position. The full list follows:

Player and club	Goals
Phillips, Harvard Club	15
Ellis, St. Nicholas S. C.	9
Baker, St. Nicholas S. C.	9
Hutchinson, Boston A. A.	8
Osgood, Boston A. A.	7
Conway, Crescent A. C.	6
Hicks, Harvard Club	6
Macdonnell, Hockey Club	5
Hoffman, Crescent A. C.	5
Jones, Boston A. A.	5
McCarthy, Crescent A. C.	5
Huntington, Boston A. A.	4
Cox, St. Nicholas S. C.	3
Britton, Hockey Club	3
Wanamaker, Harvard Club	2
Clifford, Harvard Club	2
Howard, Hockey Club	2
Kohn, St. Nicholas S. C.	2
Saltonstall, Harvard Club	2
Croat, Hockey Club	1
Hallock, Crescent A. C.	1
Lifton, Crescent A. C.	1
Wendell, Boston A. A.	1
Donahue, Hockey Club	1
Dufresne, Hockey Club	1
Sands, Boston A. A.	1
Sortwell, Harvard Club	1
Peabody, Boston A. A.	1
Paton, Hockey Club	1

DARTMOUTH MEN GET INSIGNIA FOR YEAR'S WORK

HANOVER, N. H.—H. F. Murchie '16, Dartmouth varsity hockey captain, was not awarded his insignia this year, making the first case in many years when a varsity captain failed to make his letter. Insignia have been granted to but five men: Captain-elect R. G. Tyler '17, B. L. Gale '17, W. G. Reyroft '17, C. N. Holmes '16 and F. W. Morse, Jr. '18.

Varsity insignia have been granted to the following: G. V. Reitor, E. R. Williams, J. H. Martin, A. H. Steenrod, J. A. Pelletier, C. J. Eskeline, W. C. Sisson and H. A. Rau.

Freshman hockey numerals have been ratified for the following: C. S. Austin, R. J. Paisley, J. C. Davis, J. Ross, W. M. Lovejoy, R. Proctor.

BRILLIANT POOL PLAYED BY RALPH

CHICAGO, Ill.—Giving a brilliant exhibition of play E. Ralph of Trenton, N. J., accumulated a score of 100 to Charles Weston's 37 in the pool championship meet Wednesday. Safety play kept the count down in the early part of the match, but in missing an easy combination in the tenth inning the Chicagoan left a set up for Ralph, on which he ran 25, the best run of the game. The match lasted 21 innings.

Frank Taberski of Schenectady won from J. L. Chapman of Chicago 100 to 80, the match stringing out over 46 innings.

Ralph Greenleaf, from Monmouth, Ill., defeated Morris Fink of Philadelphia by 100 to 19 in the first game of the evening.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL IS VERY UNCERTAIN IN WAR TIMES

New Competition Among Clubs in London Combination Is Providing Another Example of This Fact—Winners of Last Competition Lose Two Out of Three

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor) LONDON, England.—The new competition among the clubs in membership with the London combination is providing yet another example of the glorious uncertainties of football in war time. Three matches have been played by each club, and Chelsea, the winners of the last competition, have lost two matches already and figure well down on the list. West Ham are the latest team to bring about their downfall, a feat they accomplished on Saturday, Feb. 19, by 2 goals to 0. Millwall, the runners-up to Chelsea in the last competition, are going strong once more and won their third consecutive victory, by 2 goals to 1, against the Croydon team. Fulham seem to be experiencing a revival, and are level with Millwall, as a result of their latest win over Tottenham, by 3 goals to 1. The two newcomers to the London combination matches are not doing so well; they have both lost two matches, Reading going down to the Arsenal on Saturday by 4 goals to 1, and Luton losing to Clapton by 2 goals to 1. Watford had a similar experience at the Crystal Palace, the result being 1 goal to 0 in favor of the home club. The record to Saturday, Feb. 19, inclusive, follows:

Club	W	L	D	P.C.
Fulham (Group A)	3	0	0	1.000
Millwall (Group B)	3	0	0	1.000
West Ham U. (A)	2	0	1	.667
Crystal Palace (A)	2	0	1	.667
Clapton Orient (B)	2	0	1	.667
Watford (B)	2	1	1	.667
The Arsenal (A)	2	1	1	.667
Brentford (B)	2	1	1	.667
Croydon Com. (A)	2	1	1	.667
Chelsea (B)	2	1	1	.667
Luton Town (A)	2	1	1	.667
Reading (B)	2	1	1	.667
Tottenham H. (B)	2	1	1	.667
Clapton Orient (B)	2	1	1	.667
Queen's Park R. (A)	2	1	1	.667

N. B.—In this competition the clubs in group A play all those in group B, not those in the same group, as is usually the case.

In the association matches of the Midland section the leaders of the league were beaten by the margin of 2 goals to 0 by their Bradford City visitors; but their lead of 6 points in the table is big enough to render their defeat innocuous from a leader's point of view. More interest attaches to the results of the matches played by the clubs which fill the next few places in the list. Barnsley and Sheffield United were unable to achieve a decisive result and had to be content with a blank score sheet. Leicester Fosse also drew with Lincoln, each side scoring once, but Sheffield Wednesday simply trounced Derby County by 5 goals to 0. A victory like this, however, brings only as many points in the table as a mere 1 goal to 0 win would, so that the prospects of the Wednesday team reaching the second place are not greatly increased. Huddersfield are on a level with Leicester and Sheffield Wednesday, as a result of a defeat at the hands of Hull City by 2 goals to 1. No mistakes were made by Leeds City and Bradford, who were victorious over the Grimsby and Notts County teams, by 3 goals to 1 and 4 goals to 0.

Two spring clubs received a severe check in the Lancashire section on Saturday. Manchester City, who for some weeks have enjoyed the leadership of the league table in succession to the Burnley club, were beaten by that club to the tune of 3 goals to 1 on Saturday, and bring themselves within measurable distance of being overhauled in the championship race. The same score marked the downfall of Everton, who are close on the heels of Burnley, at the hands of Stockport County. Blackpool, also in the running, played a draw with Manchester United, each side scoring once. Liverpool were beaten on their own ground by Oldham Athletic, result, 2 goals to 0; as were Preston by Bolton Wanderers, result, 3 goals to 1. The other results of the section were: Bury 1 goal, Southport 1; Rochdale 3 goals, Stoke 1. The following tables give the results of the two sections up to and including Feb. 19:

Club	W	L	D	P.C.
Nottingham Forest	25	5	6	.833
Sheffield United	25	12	7	.680
Barnsley	25	12	9	.680
Sheffield Wednesday	25	11	9	.680
Leicester Fosse	25	11	9	.680
Huddersfield Tn	25	11	9	.680
Bradford City	25	11	10	.680
Notts County	25	10	10	.680
Sheffield Wednesday	25	11	12	.680
Leeds City	25	10	11	.680
Bradford	25	9	12	.680
Hull City	25	9	13	.680
Grimsby Town	25	7	12	.680
Derby County	25	6	17	.680

Club	W	L	D	P.C.
Manchester City	25	15	7	.620
Burnley	25	14	7	.640
Everton	25	15	6	.620
Blackpool	25	13	9	.600
Stockport County	25	13	9	.600
Oldham Athletic	25	12	8	.600
Liverpool	25	10	7	.600
Stoke	25	10	6	.600
Bury	25	10	12	.600
Manchester United	25	7	10	.600
Southport Central	25	8	11	.600
Bolton Wanderers	25	8	14	.600
Rochdale	25	7	13	.600
Preston N. E.	25	4	19	.600

A further stage in the settlement of the destination of the Irish cup was reached on Saturday, when Shelbourne and the Bohemians played a draw, neither side being able to score. Glentworth vanquished the Distillery team by 3 goals to 0. In a challenge match, Belfast Celtic were beaten by Linfield, by the odd goal in three.

The weekly victory of the Celtic Club has almost come to be regarded as a feature of association football in Scot-

land; but the team was tested severely on Saturday by the amateur team from Queen's Park. Only 1 goal was scored, at the beginning of the second half, and the standard of the amateur football is stated to have been as good as that of the professional players. The Rangers had an easy task against Aberdeen, the final score being 4 goals to 0, in favor of the runners-up. Other good scores were achieved by Kilmarnock over the Ardronians, and by Ayr over Raith with a score of 4 goals to 0 in each case. The Academicals also got 4 against the 1 of St. Mirren. The other results were as follows: Clyde 2 goals, Hibernian 1; Dumbarton 2, Falkirk 1; Dundee 3, Partick Thistle 0; Hearts 2, Third Lanark 0; Morton 3, Motherwell 2. The results in this series up to and including Feb. 19 follow:

Club	W	L	D	P.C.
Celtic	27	23	1	.540
Glasgow Rangers	25	18	2	.580
Greenock Morton	25	16	7	.610
Heart of Midloth' 27	17	3	8	.850
Partick Thistle	27	13	3	.670
Dundee	25	13	3	.660
Ayr United	25	12	8	.680
Kilmarnock	25	15	3	.620
Aberdeen	25	9	10	.730
Motherwell	25	10	12	.450
Ardronians	25	9	13	.410
Third Lan. (RV)	27	9	11	.700
Dumbarton	25	7	12	.680
Falkirk	25	7	14	.350
Queen's Park	25	8	16	.320
Paisley St. Mirren	27	9	16	.380
Clyde	25	9	16	.310
Hibernians	25	6	17	.260
Raith Rovers	25	6	18	.250

Under the rules of the Northern Rugby Union, Swinton, the crack Lancashire club of the season, were beaten by 8 points to 4, and other Lancashire clubs who lost were, Oldham and Runcorn, the former to Rochdale by the narrow margin of 3 points to 2, and the latter to Salford by 7 points to 4. Among the Yorkshire clubs, Leeds scored 22 points to Hunslet's 3, Dewsbury beat Batley by 8 points to 2, Huddersfield beat Hull by 14 points to 5, and Hull Kingston were successful against Bramley by 6 points to 0. The only match between the members of the two counties resulted in a win for Wigan by 23 points to 2 against Halifax.

Under the rules of the amateur Rugby union, the New Zealanders, a team selected from the members of the forces now in England, beat the public schools by 12 points to 6. Dulwich College won against the Merchant Taylors' School by 9 points to 3, and Wellington College beat Eton by 25 points to 6. In Scotland, victories were gained by Merchiston over Fettes, and by Loretto over Edinburgh Academy, the results being 11 points to 9, and 8 points to 3.

WISCONSIN IS HOLDING LEAD

Club	W	L	P.C.
Wisconsin	10	1	.909
Northwestern	9	2	.818
Illinois	8	3	.727
Minnesota	6	4	.600
Iowa	2	4	.333
Indiana	2	5	.285
Chicago	2	8	.200
Ohio State	2	8	.200
Purdue	2	9	.181

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON Wis.—University of Wisconsin maintained its hold on first place in the Western Conference basketball championship standing today following its victory over the University of Chicago here Wednesday evening by a score of 24 to 12. Wisconsin put up a very strong game the Maroons forcing the winners all the time.

Field goals were made as follows: Hass 4, Olsen 2, Lewis 2, Chandler 2, for Wisconsin; Schafer 2, Norgren 1, George 1, Townley 1, for Chicago. Goals from foul: Smith 4, for Wisconsin; Schafer 2, for Chicago.

NEW ENGLAND TO SEND 11 ATHLETES

W. C. Prout, president of the New England A. A. U., has selected the athletes who will represent that division in the national indoor championship meet which takes place in New York March 18. There are 11 in the list as follows:

A. J. Kelly and J. T. Higgins, H. C. College; F. L. Pollard, Brown University; T. J. Halpin, H. A. Barwise, W. H. Meakin, D. S. Caldwell and A. D. Colby, Boston A. A.; G. E. Pelletier, St. John's preparatory school; F. P. O'Hara, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and John Lawler, unattached.

HARVARD ELECTS R. C. COOKE

R. C. Cooke '17 of Newton Center has been elected captain of the Harvard wrestling team for next year to succeed A. J. Weatherhead '16. Cooke is a 158-pound regular wrestler for Harvard, is on the varsity soccer team and was captain of the 1918 freshman soccer team.

EVERS WANTS UMPIRE'S POSITION

TROY, N. Y.—John Evers, who for many seasons was a catcher in the New York State league, has applied for an umpire's position in the Eastern league. Evers is a cousin of J. J. Evers, the Boston National's second baseman. Since retiring from baseball he has been a member of the Troy fire department.

YALE FIVE SURE TO FINISH HIGH AS FOURTH PLACE

Victory Over Columbia at New Haven Gives Elis a Final Percentage of .500 in Basketball

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pennsylvania	8	2	.800
Princeton	7	2	.777
Cornell	5	4	.555
Yale	5	5	.500
Dartmouth	3	7	.300
Columbia	1	9	.100

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity basketball team is sure to finish as high as fourth place in the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship race of 1916, and there is a possibility of its being tied for third place with Cornell. By defeating Columbia in their last game of the season here Wednesday evening, the Elis finished with an even .500 per cent. Cornell and Princeton meet at Ithaca this evening in the final game of the championship series and should Princeton win, as is predicted, it will bring Cornell down to a tie with Yale for third place. Should Cornell win this evening, the Ithacans will stay in third place, with Pennsylvania getting the championship and Princeton second.

Yale had a very easy time winning from Columbia and piled up the largest score of the championship season, an even 50. The previous high-water mark was 44, which was made by Cornell against Columbia March 3. The Yale team gave a fine exhibition of basketball, having one of its best evenings, and had it shown the same class of play during the entire season, the Elis would have come pretty near to winning the championship.

The most interesting part of the contest was the first half which ended with the score 23 to 9 in favor of Yale. About all the competition there was in the game was confined to this half as after that it was simply a case of how big a score Yale would make.

Kinney of Yale was the individual star of the contest, as he made no less than 24 points. He scored nine field goals and six from foul tries. This places him at the top of the list of individual scorers, and there is practically no chance of his being headed as Haas of Princeton is the only player within striking distance, and he will have to score 27 points in this evening's game at Ithaca in order to tie Kinney.

In the second half of the game Columbia scored only one point on a foul try by Captain Dwyer. Littauer, Burghard and Wilber made some brilliant long shots in the first half.

Player	Points
Wagner, F.	22
Kinney, L.	24
Leonard, G.	10
Burghard, C.	10
Taft, R.	10
Mallon, L.	10
Wilder, C.	10
Wagner, F.	10
Leonard, G.	10
Burghard, C.	10
Taft, R.	10
Mallon, L.	10
Wilder, C.	10
Wagner, F.	10
Leonard, G.	10
Burghard, C.	10
Taft, R.	10
Mallon, L.	10
Wilder, C.	10

Wesleyan, Mass.—Williams College lost the last basketball game of her season to Wesleyan University 20 to 18 in Lassell gymnasium Wednesday evening. Williams led until the last minute of play, when three baskets by the Red and Black forwards put the visitors in the lead. Howard played the best game for the Purple, while Harmon excelled for Wesleyan. The line-up:

Player	Points
Clark, R.	10
Howard, L.	10
Harmon, C.	10
Bacon, E.	10
Dunn, L.	10
Score—Wesleyan 20, Williams 18. Goals from floor—Clark 3, Dunn 3, Harmon 5, Wilkinson 2, Chapin 2, Pitt, Howard, Foul shot—Howard 4, Harmon 4, Referee—Thorpe of Columbia. Timekeeper—Peck of Williams. Scores—Wilson of Williams, Slocum of Wesleyan. Time—20m. halves.	

WESLEYAN WINS FROM WILLIAMS

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HARVARD MEN IN FINAL BIG MEET

Harvard has entered 19 men in the final meet of the season at the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia next Saturday evening. The team entries include Alexander Biddle '16, Capt. W. J. Bingham '16, H. W. Minot '17, T. R. Pennyham '16, E. A. Teschner '17, and Westmore Wilcox, Jr. '17.

E. A. Teschner is also entered in the 50-yard dash, Minot in the 50-yard low hurdles, and J. G. Goggeshall '18 in the mile. In the quarter-mile the names of Biddle, Minot, Pennyham, Wilcox and Teschner are listed. J. O. Johnston '16 is in the high jump; G. G. Haydock '16 and C. S. Labbitt '18 in the pole vault, and A. T. Lyman, Jr. '16, Wingate Rolins '16, and E. R. Roberts '18 in the 12-pound shotput.

FRESHMAN DATES FOR DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth College freshman football schedule for 1916 has been announced by the athletic council as follows:

Oct. 14—Worcester at Worcester; 21—Andover at Andover; 28—Springfield training school 2d at Hanover. Nov. 4—Dean at Hanover; 11—Exeter at Exeter.

ARENA HOCKEY CLUB LEADING BOSTON SERIES

Passes Boston Athletic Association by Defeating Harvard Club in Boston Arena, 7 to 3

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Arena Hockey Club	4	1	.800
Boston A. A.	3	1	.750
Harvard Club	0	5	.000

Arena Hockey Club is today holding first place in the Boston Hockey league championship standing following its victory over the Harvard Club in the third of their championship matches at the Boston Arena Wednesday evening by a score of 7 goals to 3. It is the third time this season that the Harvard Club has been defeated by the Arena seven, and this last victory was due to a great extent to the fact that the Arena players could handle their long shots, and place them in the net.

At the end of the first half the Arenas led 5 to 0, Sequin securing four goals and Conley the other. In the second half the Harvard graduates tried hard to get through the Arena lines, but it was not until after some hard playing that the Harvard Club was able to count. It was Phillips who scored the three goals for his team, while Roach did the best shooting for the Arena.

The Harvard men were weak in the opening half, the first goal being the result of a shot by Sequin after a pass from Roach. The second goal was made when Clifford tried to carry the puck out. The third goal was spectacular. Conley was half way down the surface and near the side, when he lifted the puck into the net. Sequin's two goals were the result of a long carry and a shot from the middle of the surface.

CALDWELL WINS FROM MEREDITH

NEWARK, N. J.—D. S. Caldwell of the Boston Athletic Association, former intercollegiate half-mile champion and record holder, won the 660-yard run in the Central high school games, which took place in the First Regiment armory Wednesday evening in the first time of 1m. 13.1-5s.

The 660-yard race easily proved to be the feature event of the evening. Caldwell and Meredith were the scratch men in this event, and liberal handicaps were given to several of the other contestants. At the start Meredith went out to catch the limit men, taking the lead, with Caldwell following close behind.

On the last lap Caldwell showed his famous sprint and within 15 yards of the finish was even with Meredith. He finished about a yard ahead.

There was some excellent competition in the 70-yard dash with several of the best sprinters in the United States taking part. H. P. Drew of the University of Southern California was on scratch while Roy Morse of the Salem-Crescent A. C., national 220-yard champion, had three feet handicap, and F. L. Stephenson of the Trinity Club, another famous indoor sprinter, was given four feet handicap. Morse won the event in 71.5s, the best Drew could

THE HOME FORUM

ALIVE TO GOD'S PROMISES

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE position of a Christian who does not believe in Christian healing is anomalous. It would seem incredible that Christian Science should meet with opposition from professed followers of the teachings of Christ Jesus, save only for the simple reason that the Principle which based the healing work of Christ Jesus, and upon which Christian Science rests, has not been understood. Mrs. Eddy places the issue squarely before Christendom when she says on page 373 of Science and Health, "If we are Christians on all moral questions, but are in darkness as to the physical exemption which Christianity includes, then we must have more faith in God on this subject and be more alive to His promises." Christendom has preached the healing of sin through spiritual power, and yet has incredulously refused to expect or to accept the healing of disease, which is really more tractable than sin, and which is an inevitable result of the overcoming of error as taught and practiced by Christ Jesus. "Whether is easier," he demanded of the skeptical, "to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and walk? But that ye may know that the Son of man hath power on earth to forgive sins, (then saith he to the sick of the palsy,) Arise, take up thy bed, and go unto thine house. And he arose, and departed to his house." Thus he proved that the healing of disease appears as a corollary of the healing of sin; that it is indeed almost invariably a sign that the genuine healing of sin has begun for the individual.

This does not mean that among the sick are to be found the greatest sinners. But the word sin, as used in Christian Science, is far more inclusive than the commonly accepted reference merely to

the grosser forms of sensuality and animality. It takes in all the refinements of fear and selfishness, none of which are to be found in divine Mind, and all of any of which, therefore, becloud the reflection of man in God's likeness. "He that feareth is not made perfect in love," said John; that is, fear is an element foreign to divine Principle, and is therefore to be dealt with, just as any other recognized form of sin, by destroying it, for, in fact, all sin is the offspring of fear in some form. A child, knowing nothing of sin in the ordinary sense, whose illness might be due to some abnormal fear, would be healed in Christian Science of his fear and so of his physical derangement, by the true understanding of divine Love as the only power. Such an instance of healing would prove as scientifically as the healing of what mortals term more dangerous maladies, that the healing of disease as practiced in Christian Science, is not performed merely for the sake of relieving sickness, as such; but in every case the healing is the process of eliminating, through spiritual understanding, the erroneous or sinful mental elements comprised in the subjective sense of disease held in mortal mind.

It is a poor evasion of the issue to excuse modern failure in the work of spiritual healing, on the ground that the early Christians only were commissioned to heal. As a matter of fact, the disciples did not at first do much healing. Jesus taught them the truth of spiritual being, supplementing his words with proofs which they observed with astonishment. He labored to cultivate their spiritual understanding until they were awakened to see that he was revealing to them and to the world a divine

Principle to be demonstrated. He was too profound a metaphysician to be interested in establishing his prestige as a supernaturally endowed teacher by performing wonders that would be infectious to those who accepted his theory later on. Mrs. Eddy says on page 473 of Science and Health: "Jesus established what he said by demonstration, thus making his acts of higher importance than his words. He proved what he taught. This is the Science of Christianity. Jesus proved the Principle, which heals the sick and casts out error, to be divine."

If the early Christians, through cultivated spiritual understanding, grew into a fitness to prove the power of Spirit to overcome sin, disease, and death, the same spiritual understanding in any other period will certainly produce the same results. But the understanding which is able to bring out the proofs of God's power, is gained only as the carnal mind is, for each individual, superseded by the Mind of the Christ. A man who is alive to God's promises, understands that the divine Principle which compels the abandonment of sin and error, overcomes disease on exactly the same ground, namely, that it is an imperfection not included within spiritual law and is, therefore, unreal. Such a man is willing to undertake, as did Jesus of Nazareth, the complete subjugation of all the evil beliefs that comprise the material selfhood apart from God. As a man is faithful in this undertaking, he will find in every case that when the fear of disease is subdued, its physical manifestation must inevitably disappear, just as sinful acts cease when the sin is cast out of thought.

Now if the marvels performed by

Jesus the Christ had been confined to the overcoming of the bodily difficulties of humanity, mortals might still have been left some excuse for believing in the reality of a material universe; and, even if convinced of the healing which Christianity includes, they might believe that it was the Master's purpose to teach how, in a material universe, to heal real sin and sickness by a mental method. But his power extended over all the elements of the material world, as shown in feeding the multitudes, walking on the waves, stilling the storm, appearing and disappearing without regard to closed doors or distances; and so it becomes perfectly clear that while the healing of disease was a work which he could not omit, it was but one phase of his complete task of proving the utter unreality of the material universe and carnal mind. When it is thus understood that his purpose in all these works was to demonstrate the perfect Principle of being, not merely to restore temporary comfort, Christian healing of disease is then regarded less as a marvel than as an imperative duty; for it is seen that sickness is just one of the many forms of imperfect material belief, all of which must pass away before the understanding and demonstration of life in Christ, Truth.

Never Imitate

Emerson admonishes us to "never imitate." "Your own gift you can present every moment with the cumulative force of a whole life's cultivation; but of the adopted talent of another you have only an extemporaneous half possession."

Where is the master who could have taught Shakespeare? Where is the master who could have instructed Franklin, or Washington, or Bacon, or Newton? Every man is a unique. The Scipionism of Scipio is precisely that part he could not borrow. Shakespeare will never be made by the study of Shakespeare. Do that which is assigned you, and you cannot hope too much or dare too much. There is at this moment for you an utterance brave and grand as that of the colossal chisel of Phidias, or trowel of the Egyptians, or the pen of Moses or Dante, but different from all these.

"Abide in the simple and noble regions of thy life, obey the heart and thou shalt reproduce the Foreworld again."

Perfection of Water

There is a stream (I name not its name, lest inquisitive tourist Hunt it, and make it a lion, and get it at last into guide-books), Springing far off from a loch unexplored in the folds of great mountains, Falling two miles through rowan and stunted alder, enveloped Then for four more in a forest of pine, where broad and ample Spreads, to convey it, the glen with heathery slopes on both sides: Broad and fair the stream, with occasional falls and narrows;

But, where the glen of its course approaches the vale of the river, Met and blocked by a huge interposing mass of granite,

Scarcely by a channel deep-cut, raging up, and raging onward, Forces its flood through a passage so narrow a lady would step it.

There, across the great rocky wharves, a wooden bridge goes, Carrying a path to the forest; below, three hundred yards, say, Lower in level some twenty-five feet, through flats of shingle, Stepping-stones and a cart-track cross in the open valley.

But in the interval here the boiling pent-up water Frees itself by a final descent, attaining a basin,

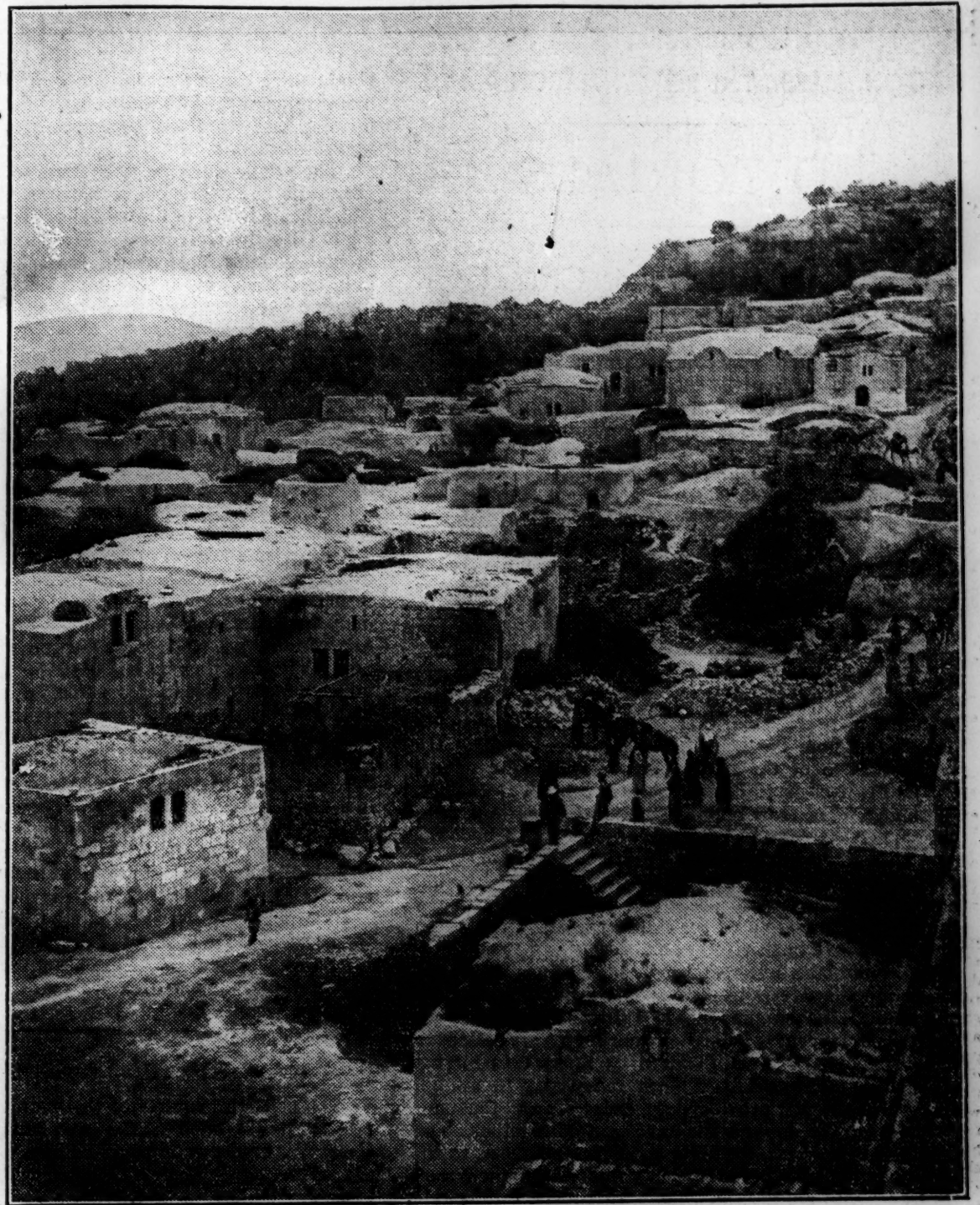
Ten feet wide and eighteen long, with whiteness and fury Occupied partly, but mostly pellucid, pure, a mirror; Beautiful there for the color derived from green rocks under;

Beautiful, most of all, where beads of foam uprising Mingle their clouds of white with the delicate hue of the stillness,

Cliff over cliff for its sides, with rowan and pendant birch boughs, Here it lies, unthought of above at the bridge and pathway,

Still more inclosed from below by wood and rocky projection. You are shut in, left alone with yourself and perfection of water.

—Arthur Hugh Clough.



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Samaria from Minaret of the Mosque

(The Acts, viii, 5-13)

Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria, and preached Christ unto them. And the people with one accord gave heed unto those things which Philip spake, hearing and seeing the miracles which he did. For unclean spirits, crying with loud voice, came out of many that were possessed with them: and many taken with palsies, and that were lame, were healed. And there was great joy in that city.

But there was a certain man, called

Simon, which beforetime in the same city used sorcery, and bewitched the people of Samaria, giving out that himself was some great one: to whom they all gave heed, from the least to the greatest, saying, This man is the great power of God. And to him they had regard, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries. But when they believed Philip preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were baptized, both men and women. Then Simon himself believed also: and when

he was baptized, he continued with Philip, and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs which were done.

A Wilderness Garden

In her book, "The Harvester," which she dedicates in Henry D. Thoreau's honor, Gene Stratton-Porter describes a carefully cultivated wilderness garden as follows:

"They were at the foot of a small levee that ran to the bridge crossing Singing Water. On the left lay the valley through which the stream swept from its hurried rush down the hill, a marshy thicket of vines, shrubs and bushes, the banks impassable with water growth. Everywhere flamed foxfire and cardinal flower, thousands of tiger-lilies lifted gorgeous orange-red trumpets, beside pearl-white turtle-head and moon daisies, while all the creek bank was a coral line with the first opening line of the big pink mallows. Rank jewel flower poured gold from dainty cornucopias, and lavender beard-tongue offered honey to a million bumble bees; water smartweed spread a glowing pink ground, and twining amber dodder topped the marsh in lacy mist with its delicate white bloom. Straight before them a white-sanded road climbed to the bridge and up a gentle hill between that young hedge of small trees and bushes, where again flowers and bright colors rioted, and led to the cabin yet invisible. On the right, the hill, crowned with gigantic forest trees, sloped to the lake; midway the building stood, and from it, among scattering trees all the way to the water's edge, were immense beds of vivid color. Like a scarf of gold flung across the face of earth waved the misty saffron, and beside the road

running down the hill in a sunny open space, arose tree-like specimens of thrifty, magenta pokeweed. Down the path crept the masses of color, changing from dry soil to water growth.

"High around the blue-green surface of the lake waved lacy heads of wild rice, lower cat-tails, bulrushes and marsh grasses; arrowhead lilies lifted spines of pearly bloom, while yellow water-lilies and blue water hyacinths intermingled; here and there grew a pink stretch of water smartweed and the dangling gold of jewel flower. Over the water, bordering the edge, starry faces of white pond lilies floated. Blue flags waved graceful leaves, willows grew in clumps, and vines clambered everywhere."

Evening

The Sun is gone: those glorious chariot-wheels Have sunk their broadening spokes of flame, and left

Thin rosy films wimpled across the West, Whose last faint tints melt slowly in the blue,

As the last trembling cadence of a song Fades into silence sweeter than all sound.

Now the first stars begin to tremble forth Like the first instruments of an orchestra Touched softly, one by one.—There in the East

Kindles the glory of moonrise: how its waves Break in a surf of silver on the clouds!

—Edward Rowland Sill.

Science

And

Health

With

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Mr. Peter Parley

stamped passports for the regulation fees!

"His real name was Goodrich, and he was a native of a pretty town in western Connecticut, gravitating somehow, as he reached manhood, to that old literary center of Hartford; publishing books there and selling them; then voyaging to England and France, taking his quick Connecticut eyes with him, and seeing multitudes of things which afterward sparkled up at all sorts of angles, in old groupings, in the flood of his abounding books. By that travel he ripened for a life in Boston and was publisher (writing between whiles) especially of that old annual called The Token, in which some of Hawthorne's Twice-Told Tales first saw the light."

"A serious word of commendation is to be said for that happy story-telling art of Peter Parley, which converted the stiff geographic textbooks of Maltebrun and of Woodbridge into lively pictures of great countries, where people talked of battles and builded—as they did at home; and where the rivers ran and the sea sparkled and mountains brooded over valleys—as they did not do in bigger and more learned geogra-

phies. I think that the image of London Tower, which came to me first through the spectacles of Mr. Peter Parley . . . did not wholly fade even when I tramped through its galleries and dungeons; and it abides with me still. His books lifted the old geography tasks into joys; all honor to him for this."

In Misty Blue

In misty blue the lark is heard Above the silent houses of men; The bright-eyed thrush, the little wren, The yellow-billed sweet-voiced blackbird 'Mid silver blossoms blond as eard Or silver oak-boughs, caroling With happy throat from tree to tree; Sing into light this morn'g of spring. . . . Ains of the morning, breathe about Keen faint accents of the wild wood side From thickets where primroses hide 'Mid the brown leaves of winter's rout. Chestnut and willow, beacon out. For joy of her, from far and nigh, Your English green on English hills; Above her head, song-quivering sky, And at her feet the daffodils.

—Laurence Binyon.

Alfonso Lombardi's Medallion of Charles V.

When the Emperor Charles V. was in Bologna, Titian, we read in "Stories of the Italian Artists from Vasari," arranged and translated by E. L. Seeley, "was summoned by Cardinal Ippolito de' Medici to the palace, and painted a very fine portrait of his Majesty in full armor. Alfonso Lombardi had a great desire to portray him also, and having no other way of accomplishing it, he begged Titian to take him in the place of one of the men who carried the colors, not telling him what he was intending to do. Titian, like the courteous man he always showed himself, agreed, and took him with him into the Emperor's room. Then, as soon as Titian had set to work, Alfonso placed himself where he could not be seen by him, and taking out a little box, he modeled in gypsum a portrait medallion of the Emperor, and had just brought it to completion when Titian finished his portrait. When at last the Emperor rose, Alfonso closed the box, and was hiding it in his sleeve that Titian might not see it, when his Majesty said to him, 'Show me what you have done'; and he was obliged to put it into his hand. The Emperor, having considered it and praised it much, said, 'Have you the courage to do it in marble?'; Yes, your sacred Majesty," answered Alfonso. 'Do it, then,' replied the Emperor, 'and bring it to me at Genoa.' Any one can imagine how strange this seemed to Titian. I fancy he thought he had compromised himself. But what must have seemed most strange to him was that his Majesty, sending him one thousand crowns, bade him give half to Alfonso and keep the other five hundred himself. Alfonso, applying himself with the utmost dili-

gence, completed the head so successfully that it was pronounced a very rare piece of work, and when he brought it to the Emperor, his Majesty gave him another three hundred crowns."

Of Moderation and Tolerance

He that has grown to wisdom hurries not, But thinks and weighs what Reason bids him do And after thinking he retains his thought Until as he conceived the fact ensue. Let no man to overweening pride be wrought, . . . He is a fool who deems that none has sought The truth, save he alone, or knows it true, Many strange birds are on the air abroad, Nor all are of one flight or of one force, But each after his kind dissimilar: . . . Then judge not thou thy fellows what they are. —Guido Guinicelli (thirteenth century; tr. from Italian by D. G. Rossetti).

Not by Bread Alone

"Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word proceeding out of the mouth of God." Has modern Christendom some ear left for language of that kind? or has bibliolatry deafened it to the biblical order of truth? Words do proceed out of the mouth of God, and unhappy is the people that cannot hear them. . . . This bread is the true and only "staff of life." Did manna fall for the wandering tribes of Israel? Woe to the people for whom it does not fall today.—David Atwood Wasson.

style, only appreciable as indicated by manner.

"That Raphael paints a Virgin and Child is not a very significant fact; half a thousand other painters have painted the same; but painted as Raphael not one. It is as though you should suppose that to each poetic thought some particular geometric figure, or curve, it might be, specially appertained; just as to a particular definition the circle appertains, and no figure but the circle.

"Those who write ill draw the figures half-right, half-wrong, imperfectly and incorrectly; their circle is not a true circle, not a circle all round; its radii

The Poetry of Wordsworth

would, many of them, be equal, but not all; no one will dare therefore to keep it as the model and pattern. To draw the figure which may truly stand as the model and the pattern, the unmisleading, safe representative—this is the gift and the excellence of style.

"In Milton the gems of pure poetry lie imbedded in the rock of scholastic pomp. And in Wordsworth you must traverse waste acres of dull verse, that had better far have been, if anything, plain prose, to seek out the rich felicitous spots of fragrance and pure beauty. There is no doubt, I think, that he wrote overmuch. Posterity, we must hope, will have an instinct to cast away

the dross and keep the good metal, and judiciously to reduce his seven volumes to one. Setting himself laboriously and painstakingly to work, and being by nature, moreover, a little cumbersome and heavy, he sometimes measured his result, we cannot doubt it, by quantity, and fell into the not unnatural mistake of counting a great deal of silver to be worth a great deal more than one quarter the quantity of gold. Where a man has himself at once to produce and to judge of his production, it is certainly natural, it may be even desirable, that the judgment should not be exact; it cannot, perhaps, well be so without the accompanying evil of an excessive and

vitiating introspection and self-consideration.

"Had Wordsworth been more capable of discerning his bad from his good, there would, it is likely enough, have been far less of the bad; but the good, perhaps, would have been very far less good. The consequence is, however, that to prove him a true poet, you have to hunt down a bit here and a bit there, a few lines in a book of the 'Prelude on the Excursion,' one sonnet, perhaps, amongst eighty or ninety, one stanza in a series of Memorials of Tours in Scotland or on the Continent; only very occasionally finding the reward of a complete poem, good throughout, and good as a whole."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1916

EDITORIALS

Canada's Anti-Liquor Crusade

SOME very significant advances have been made in Canada along prohibition lines during the last few weeks. In Ontario a rather reluctant government has at length seen the advisability of listening to the growing popular demand for restriction and ultimate inhibition of the liquor traffic. Positive steps looking to the same desirable end have been taken in Saskatchewan. The provincial government, that is, has decided to submit the referendum on the liquor question to the electorate next December, at the time of the municipal elections, when a normal vote is certain to be recorded, rather than to wait for a decision in 1919, as originally fixed by statute. This means, simply, that a decision is to be reached two years ahead of the time the friends of prohibition heretofore thought the province would be ready for it. Manifestly, the confidence of the temperance and prohibition advocates has grown. It is a matter of very considerable importance to the cause of equal suffrage, as well as to the cause of prohibition, that the women of Saskatchewan, upon whom the franchise will be conferred at the present session of the Legislature, will have an opportunity to cast their votes for the first time in December. Nothing could be more appropriate, more propitious, than this. There can be no reasonable doubt as to how the enfranchised women will vote. With the great majority of women on both sides of the line the privilege of voting is prized particularly because it will enable them to register their condemnation of the liquor traffic. Prohibition is evidently safe in Saskatchewan.

In Manitoba a bitter and expensive campaign waged by the liquor interests to recover lost ground, or to hold the ground left them, has proved futile. They have been deprived by recent political changes of very effective official support. The mainstays of the liquor traffic in the provincial government have been removed. In several instances in the past provincial governments and the manufacturers in the liquor trade have worked together. The Manitoba Free Press, touching upon such alliances, truthfully says that wherever there is a liquor traffic it is certain to get into politics, invariably, of course, on the side of the party or the partisan government that can be most useful to it. In Manitoba this evil had reached alarming proportions before the people rose up and turned out of office politicians who were at greater effort to serve the liquor traffic than to serve the general public. We have the assurance, from the newspaper named, that "Manitoba, after reaching the lowest depths of political depravity, has now entered upon an era of decent politics." Within a few days, or on March 13, it is expected that the people of Manitoba will vote to abolish all drinking places, thus practically bringing about the elimination of an organized liquor traffic in the province.

In British Columbia, as in Ontario, a reluctant government, feeling the influence of some recent events in political affairs, is now desirous of having it understood that it has always been most friendly to the idea of putting the question to the people. The premier a short time ago practically pledged the government to a plebiscite on the liquor question, and at Vancouver, in order to remove a lingering doubt, he remarked, in the course of a public address: "Referring to statements that the government might not endorse the opinion of the people as expressed by a referendum . . . the government could only stay in power so long as it was supported by a majority of the people. . . . It would, therefore, carry out what was desired by the majority which elected it."

There is not any remarkable degree of enthusiasm here. The matter is put upon a commercial basis. But it will serve. In fact, such a statement contains more substantial promise than one impelled by the fervor of partisanship. The Bowser government, as the premier makes clear, is going to look into this matter of liquor traffic suppression; it is going to put it up to the people; if the people demand prohibition, then the government, as the obedient servant of the people, will see to it that the people get what they are determined to have.

In Saskatchewan the government, as the Regina Leader says, has never disguised its intention of driving the liquor business out of the province. The officials have moved as rapidly in this matter as the demands of public opinion have warranted. The temperance organizations, at the beginning, asked for nothing more than the closing of the bars. But it is clear now that further steps must be taken. Half-way measures, it is seen, will not do. The liquor interests themselves are not content with regulation. They insist upon violating the law. They harass those who are striving to enforce it. By their conduct they are compelling resort to drastic provincial legislation; they are driving moderate opinion over to the side of the radical liquor reformers, and the time is evidently not far off when Dominion-wide prohibition will become necessary as a safeguard against the underhanded and insidious influences exercised on behalf of the liquor manufacturers and wholesalers. In brief, the contest, from all appearances, is now to go on in Canada until the liquor traffic shall be extirpated.

Returned Soldiers and the Land

THE question of the settlement of returned soldiers on the land after the war is one that is being discussed with increasing frequency, not only in Great Britain, but to a very large extent in the dominions also. It is felt very strongly, in those circles in Great Britain accustomed to deal with such questions, that on the reestablishment of peace the country will be faced with the necessity, either of rendering access to the land easier, or of witnessing one of the greatest emigrations to the dominions which has ever taken place. Very large numbers of men have already decided that they will not return to their former employments when they finally

obtain their discharge, and to men who have lived for months, running into years, very largely in the open, farming and its allied occupations are sure to have a special attraction.

The whole question was dealt with once again and very fully by Christopher Turnor at a recent lecture which he delivered at the school of social study and training at Glasgow University. Mr. Turnor maintained that in any country agriculture must be the fundamental industry, and yet in England the amount of capital invested in the land was much less than in other countries. Agriculture was moreover a declining industry, there being a million fewer agricultural workers than there were sixty years ago. The efforts which had been made so far to bring about a return to the land, Mr. Turnor said, although they had done something had not achieved anything which could be called a change in national trend. The small holdings act had resulted in certainly not more than 1200 settlers being placed on the land.

Mr. Turnor then went on to urge that an adequate scheme of land settlement in England could be best established under a system of large colonies of sufficient area to secure satisfactory economic and social conditions, rather than settlement in isolated units. The ex-service man, he maintained, would make an ideal colonist. In this Mr. Turnor will probably find many to agree with him. The fact that he has been for a considerable time under military discipline, during which period he has had to accustom himself to many entirely new conditions, will make, the ex-service man ready to learn, and in a matter like the one under consideration that is of course the very first essential. Then again he will, in many instances, have a considerable business experience to depend upon; but, above all, perhaps, in importance he will have learned the value of cooperation. Cooperation notoriously makes slow progress amongst agriculturists, and yet in no calling perhaps is it more needed.

The whole question is still, of course, very much in the process of the roughest definition, but it is clear from the increasing amount of attention that is being given to it that some scheme of a far-reaching nature will ultimately be evolved.

Control of Transportation

FULL federal control of the main transportation business of the United States was advocated by Senator Oscar W. Underwood in an address not long ago before the American Electric Railway Association. This legislator's place as a party leader in the South is so influential, his ability as a parliamentarian is so marked, and his views are so seldom expressed without careful consideration of their effect, that this utterance becomes important. What he there defined he will no doubt stand for in the Senate; and, if he does, the opponents of federal control will have to reckon with a doughty combatant tested by long years of experience in the House.

To have an Alabamian attacking the method by which all the states attempt to supervise transportation, and pronouncing it a failure, and to have him calling for centralization of the requisite power in the nation, is an interesting sight to a reader of southern history. But Senator Underwood, like many another southern senator of today, faces a condition, not a theory, and he decides to let the facts shape his policy and his acts. He still objects, in theory, to government ownership; but, just because he does, he is the more insistent on governmental control, since he sees that popular dissatisfaction with the results of divided authority is so great that, if something is not done to change the situation, there will be a strong movement toward government ownership. Thus, partly as a matter of tactics, he forsakes the state rights theory for the federal or nationalistic one.

In order that any legislation necessary to make federal control operative may have the constructive quality which has been lacking in much of lawmaking as to railroads, Senator Underwood stands heartily back of the plan urged in the President's message to Congress, by which a special commission, rightly constituted, would be set at work investigating all the broader aspects of the transportation problem, those that concern officers of the law, administrative operators, investors, and the public for whom the railways and boat lines exist.

Pending this commission's report he would have the transportation lines exempt from any further interference calculated to make more intricate and perplexing the tangle of legislation in which they now find themselves. As recent utterances by the President and other leaders at Washington have had somewhat the same prudential note, it may be inferred that there is to be a lull in this field of action; made easier, of course, by peremptory demands of conditions which are turning men's thoughts and feelings to political, military and diplomatic issues and away from economic problems.

Dr. Lima on Monroeism

PEOPLE in the United States will, we think, be better able to place a proper estimate upon recent utterances of Dr. M. Lima, a Brazilian diplomatist, lately first exchange professor from the South American republic to Harvard University, if they will, as a preliminary, consider how little of unanimity on any important question they are likely to find in their own country. Differences, and honest differences, of opinion exist among all peoples on a multitude and a vast variety of subjects. There is not in the United States anything like unanimity of popular opinion regarding the Monroe doctrine, its usefulness or the wisdom of its application, although it would, we believe, be fair to say that it embodies an idea that meets with very general approval.

Dr. Lima, in a recent address before the History Club of Harvard, declared that the Monroe doctrine does not meet with favor in South America. He personalized this contention, however, when he said: "I am sorry my idea is not precisely the same as that of Secretary Lansing, who held quite recently that the Monroe doctrine is a national policy of the United States, Pan-Americanism being an international doctrine of the Americas. Such words seem to strengthen the very objectionable features of the doctrine—its egotistical character." It is difficult,

almost to the point of impossibility, in some cases, or in dealing with some subjects, to express in language clearly, definitely, unmistakably, conclusively, the meaning one desires and intends to convey, and it is only just to Dr. Lima and to Secretary Lansing alike to consider this as one of such cases. If Secretary Lansing's language conveyed to Dr. Lima the idea that the Monroe doctrine belonged to the United States, or was meant to be applied by the United States, or for the benefit of the United States exclusively, then Dr. Lima, in our opinion, is justified in pronouncing the secretary's enunciation of it offensively egotistical. But we have been unable so to interpret Secretary Lansing's language. Laid down originally by a President of the United States in a message to Congress, adopted practically into the organic law of the United States and applied for years exclusively to questions touching the North and South American continents by the United States, the Monroe doctrine has naturally become identified almost exclusively with that country. But what is the Monroe doctrine for the United States is equally the Monroe doctrine for all of its sister republics in the western hemisphere, if they desire so to designate it; it is denationalized for them by calling it Pan-Americanism.

Dr. Lima says: "The best proof that the responsibilities and advantages of the doctrine were never identical for the republics of the two continents lies in the circumstance that the United States reserved for itself the right of selecting the occasion or pretext of its application, according to its own interest." This we regard as an unfair statement. The United States, through many years, as the larger sister among the American republics, so to speak, as well as the most powerful, having the interest of the smaller sisters as well as its own in view, has been compelled to take the lead in the application of a doctrine national in origin but international in scope. The occasion for its application has never been a matter of selection, but, rather, a matter of necessity, almost of compulsion.

It is not essential to claim for the United States all the unselfishness or all the philanthropy or devotion to exalted ideals that go with altruism in order to claim for it a generous measure of credit for striving to maintain the integrity of existing American governmental institutions.

The Kalif

THE great question which, from time to time recently, has been engaging the attention not only of the press, but of many and various of its readers, as to the probable future of the Kalifate, is one which has a special attraction for many people. The Kalif of Bagdad is a title which recalls many pleasurable things, memories of wonderful tales from the "Arabian Nights," of princes and sultans and marvelous people who lived under the sea, and, if possible, still more marvelous people who thought nothing of transporting themselves from Bagdad to Pekin and back in a single night, or indeed in a single hour. But the Kalif, none the less, is a great figure in history, and the Kalifate, though fallen sadly from its former greatness and exceeding glory, is still a great institution.

The word "kalif" is from the Arabic kalifa, and means "successor" and that, of course, is what the Kalif declares himself to be, the successor of Muhammad. The title was first borne by Muhammad's friend and father-in-law, Abu-Bekr. It was inaugurated by the sword, and has been gained and retained by the sword ever since. The story of Abu-Bekr's assumption of the title is typical. Muhammad was not exactly a democrat, and, when the time came to elect a successor the people of Medina thought that now, at last, would they secure the control of their own house once more. So they set about to elect one of themselves to the high office. The famous "emigrants," however, had other views on the matter and Omar, their leader, lost no time in dealing vigorously with the situation. He gathered together large numbers of Muhammadans from outside the city and, marching through the streets, so overawed the men of Medina that the emigrants' choice, Abu-Bekr, was elected. Abu-Bekr quickly fashioned his policy. One thing he knew would surely render him popular with the Arabs and make his own position secure, and that was a state of war on surrounding peoples. The Arab of the desert was essentially a man of war, and his feelings on the matter of loot were strong and decidedly in favor of war. And so war was carried on with all and sundry, but chiefly with the Greeks and the Persians.

Against the Persians the Muhammadans were at first unsuccessful, but in the long run the Persians were defeated and, after the great battle of Kadesia, were obliged to confine themselves within the borders of Iran. And so it went on. Abu-Bekr was succeeded by Omar, during whose reign were other tremendous conquests; and Omar by Othman, a man of weakness and a breaker of his word, who in turn was succeeded by Ali the usurper. Then after these "immediate successors" there came the Ommyiad dynasty. Their seat was at Damascus, and under them, although the fortune of war varied, for it was always war, Islam continued to spread out its borders, until, under Walid I., who flourished during the years 705-15, it extended itself to Spain on the one side, and to the mouth of the Indus on the other. The last of the Ommyiads was Merwan II., who had been governor of Armenia, and attained the Kalifate by the common process of deposing his predecessor.

To the Ommyiads succeeded the Abbasides dynasty, and, shortly after it had established itself, the seat of empire was once again removed, this time to Bagdad; and it was at Bagdad, perhaps, that the Kalifs reached the height of their glory and splendor. Under Haroun-al-Raschid, "the Just," patronage was given to all orthodox men of letters, while in matters of conquest and in his warfare on Christians, he was behind none of his predecessors. He was, however, the last of the great Kalifs. After him his three sons, instead of accepting the division of the empire which their father had devised, fought each other for complete control. Amir fell in battle. Almamun succeeded, and he in turn was suc-

ceeded by his brother, Mutasssen. Mutasssen, however, in a difficult time, called in the help of the Turks, and that was virtually the end of the Kalifate, as a great politico-religious institution. Ever since that time it has merely existed as an institution in the Ottoman Empire.

Notes and Comments

GREAT and growing is the feeling in Edinburgh regarding the inefficiency of the local tramway service, and much caustic comment has the whole matter aroused in the press. The youth of Edinburgh, one paper declares, may still travel by the city tramways, and at night those who join a car at a terminus will be able to find it by striking a light. There is, moreover, unquestioned record of a certain passenger who, having given his seat to a lady, was by a sudden lurch to which the cars are periodically subject, precipitated through the glass door at the end of the car. He regarded the matter philosophically enough until his name and address were taken with a view to future proceedings against him for the damage done.

AS MIGHT be expected, the conductor has to meet a good deal of comment from passengers in all stages of discontent, and in the matter of slow and pawky repartee he is seldom behind. "Can't you go any faster?" shouted an irate passenger on one occasion. "Aye," replied the conductor slowly, "I can go faster, but I hae to bide wee the car."

AN INFORMATION bureau attendant, who has been on duty fifteen years in a railway terminal of a large western city, says that he not only is never surprised by "fool" questions, but never notices them, in the sense of being irritated. Impartially he answers the patient and the impatient, the knowing and the ignorant. His not to reason why, his but to make reply, automatically, almost, and yet informally. And for fifteen years! But many mothers do it quite as long, and get no pay envelope.

Two items of interest to persons who pay the maximum rate for the minimum of comfort in street car accommodation: (1) The Cleveland street railway is progressive and prosperous at rates running from two to four cents. (2) The Detroit street railway charges three cents a ride, and has recently, from its profits, increased the wages of its motormen and conductors.

THIS would seem a most inopportune moment for a revival of discussion on the question, Is Mars inhabited? Professor Percival Lowell is very positive that it is; Professor R. R. Baumgardt is equally positive that it is not, and the rest of us are hoping that this is not going to be another controversy in regard to which we shall be expected to take and maintain a neutral position.

WE are told by a Texas contemporary, first, that 5000 carloads of onions will be shipped from the Laredo section of that state this season; secondly, that this is a considerable quantity of onions, and, thirdly, that the Texas onion is a different proposition from the little fiery-eyed sprouts produced in other parts of the world. Texas should be careful. Pride of onions is something to be avoided. After nearly 300 years, people are only beginning to think of Bermuda as something distinct and separate.

THE capitalistic interests of the United States have been well to the fore in the agitation for preparedness, and this, perhaps, is only natural. In the main they would go to extremes in providing men for a great army and navy. There is something to be said on their side. But the calm observer of the situation can hardly avoid sympathizing with Congressman J. H. Davis of Texas, who says, boldly and clearly, that he is opposed to every method of conscription that does not include the conscription of money.

IN GEORGIA now, as a consequence of an appellate court decision, it is possible to prosecute careless and reckless motor-car drivers, and, more important still, those who drive while under the influence of liquor. This greatly simplifies and expedites matters. Other states will, doubtless, be led to inquire into the operation of the Georgia method of dealing with a class that should be held to the observance of wise and strict regulations.

PAPER is high and ink is rising rapidly, still of the making of books there is little apparent diminution, in the United States at least. How the case will stand when typewriter ribbons begin to climb is something for the future to determine. The cause of the advance in the price of paper is a shortage in the supply of pulp. The cause of the advance in the price of ink is a shortage in the supply of dyes. The latter cause should eventually operate to raise the price of typewriter ribbons also, if it has not done so already, or it should stir inventive genius that the ribbon of the future will throw off ink more freely on paper than it does on fingers.

IN the Carthage (Mo.) district, the coming season, strawberry pickers will be paid at the rate of two cents a quart. This rate, doubtless, will seem as extravagantly high as usual to those who buy the earliest of the berries by the plate or box.

NOR so much has been said of late regarding efficiency in casual human intercourse, because, perhaps, so much had to be said of efficiency in other ways; but it is pleasing to learn that there has been some progress in that line. For example, a woman, who had little time at her disposal and much to inquire about, dismounted from a train at a western station and asked the first person in uniform whom she saw: "When is this train due at the next stop? How is it running? How deep is the water on the track? How do you sell your bananas?" The train boy was equal to the occasion and, with fastidious regard for sequence, replied: "Nine o'clock. On time. Knee deep. Three for a dime."